

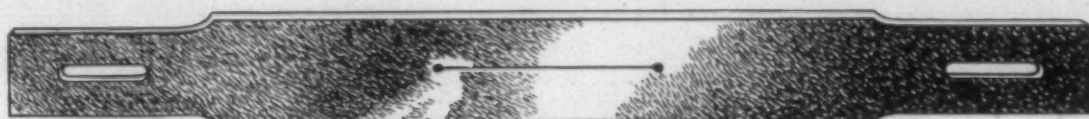
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 56

May 15, 1939

No. 6

JACOBS REINFORCED VERYBEST



THE "FLOATING"
CHECK STRAP
CUT FROM IMPORTED
HAIRY LEATHER
with
SHORT SLIT
PROVED IN ACTUAL
EXPERIENCE TO BE
SUPERIOR



Sales of these Check Straps to Canadian, Northern and Southern Mills, and loom builders, for the first 4 months of this year, were over 14,000 lbs.

- 12½% More Wearing Surface
- More Gradual Checking
- Less Loom Shock
- Easily Conforms to Angle of Picker Stick
- Saves Power
- Longer Life

Jacobs Reinforced Verybest Lug Straps



WITH OR
WITHOUT PLUG
ARE
GUARANTEED

70th
Anniversary



E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company

Charlotte, N. C. — Danielson, Conn.

CONCENTAL*

The Economical and Effective Softener for Cotton and Rayon

Concental is the ideal softener for finishing cotton and rayon. It is an especially effective softener in sanforizing. Concental also is used in the warp sizing of cotton.

There is no discoloring of whites where Concental is used nor are there disagreeable odors. Fabrics processed with Concental will not become rancid during storage or during high heat treatment.

Because Concental is a concentrated product only small amounts are needed to obtain desired results. This reduces operating costs and transportation charges.

Concental is stable and uniform. These qualities assure consistent high quality and continuity of softness in finished fabrics.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. by Hercules Powder Company.

PROVIDENCE DRYSALETS DIVISION

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

Incorporated

812 F HOSPITAL TRUST BUILDING, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Send further information about Concental

Name

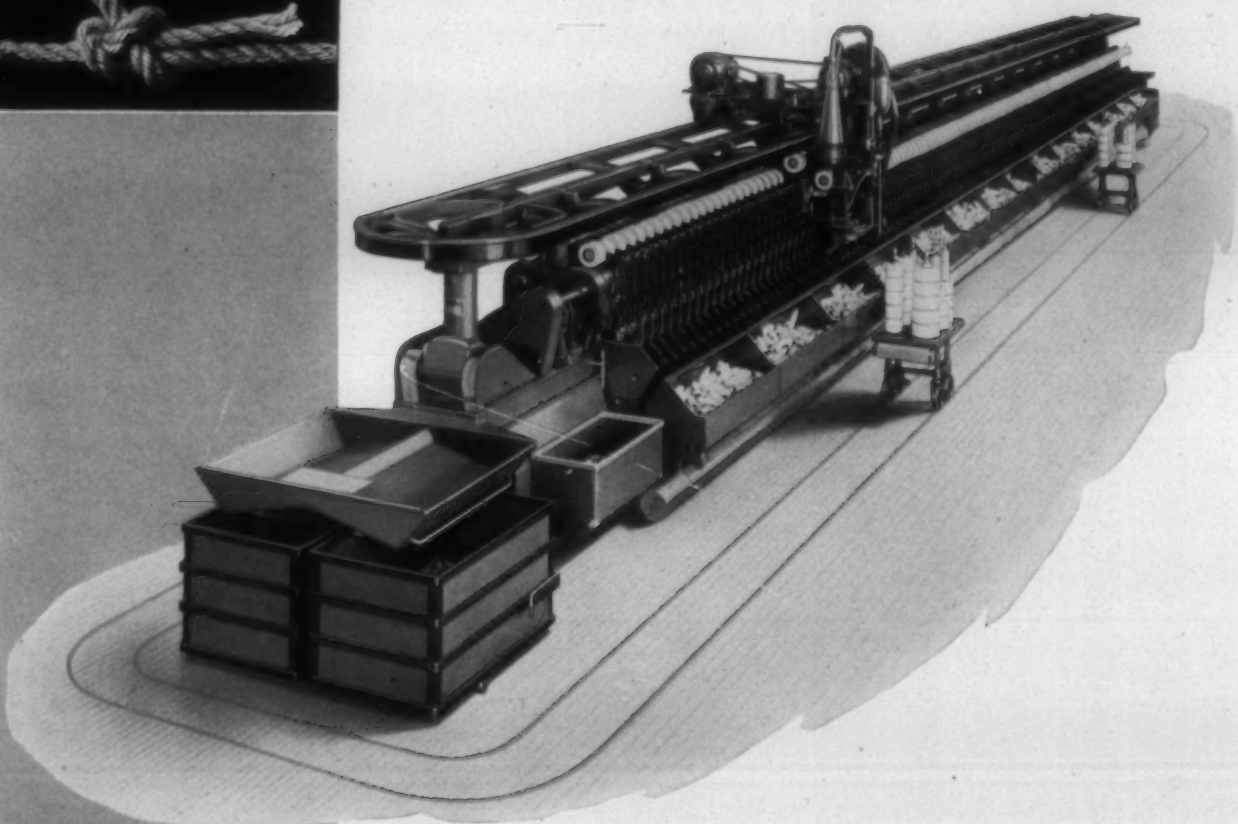
Company

Street

City State PMT-25



"EVERY KNOT A WEAVER'S KNOT"



Consistently uniform and perfect Weaver's Knots, tied by a fully automatic mechanism, enhance quality of goods woven from Barber-Colman warps.

BARBER-COLMAN

Automatic Spooler

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. • GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. • MANCHESTER, ENGLAND • MUNICH, GERMANY

R. P. G. PRINTING GUM—AN **AHCO** PRODUCT

HE'S RAISED A FAMILY

You know R. P. G., the old standby,—first in the field in 1933, constantly improved and **STILL** the leader; originally developed for use in printing Rapidogen, indigosol and naphthol colors and more recently adapted to vat color printing.

Now meet the off spring,—“chips off the old Block” and destined to compete with their daddy in popularity.

Here they are:

1. **Rapidogen Gum XX**—particularly suitable for printing spun rayons and similar fabrics, but also suitable for cottons.
2. **Rapidogen Gum M**—an economy gum for low cost work, suitable for cottons, linens, rayons and mixed fabrics.

3. **AHCOVAT Gum**, having exceptionally wide adaptability in vat color printing; suitable for use alone or in combination with other gums and with starches.

4. **No. 622 Gum**—for difficult rayon printing operations.

5. **V. P. G. Gum**—the youngest member of the family, specially developed for printing vat colors on rayons, also widely used on cotton.

All of these products are characterized by a high color yield with low gum content in printing paste, economy in chemicals, and excellent washing out properties.

Tell us your printing problem and let us recommend the gum best suited to your purpose.



ARNOLD-HOFFMAN & CO., INC.

Established 1815

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Plant at Dighton, Mass.

NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

CHARLOTTE

COLUMBUS

GREENVILLE

**SEEING
is
BELIEVING**

**this detail-revealing light
means better workmen and
better light!**



Every thread is clearly defined — so distinctly as to appear magnified — when the detail-revealing light of Cooper Hewitts is used. Giving operators the best light available makes the mere physical act of seeing easier. Profit-consuming eye-fatigue is reduced — dividend-reducing shadows are virtually non-existent. Result: more uniform high-quality production is assured. Every operation, including inspection, is easier, more accurate and faster when this “better than daylight” illumination is used. » » » Sharp, clean-cut Cooper Hewitt lighting costs less than ever before. Plants where appropriations

are closely controlled down to the last penny are installing Cooper Hewitts right now — as the best means of spending slim modernization budgets. They are benefiting from over 30 years of experience in the application of engineered light to practically every textile operation. Give us your toughest job — then you be the judge. General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, 895 Adams Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

**GENERAL  ELECTRIC
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY**

945C

COOPER HEWITT MERCURY VAPOR LIGHT

For Your Protection and Profit

In order that you may be able to readily distinguish the original Stehedco Flat Steel Heddle from imitations, there is registered in the patent office (Patent No. 1970175) the "S" crimp which is the construction of all genuine Stehedco Flat Steel Heddles.

This "S" crimp is located alternately below the top and above the bottom heddle rod slot on the straight heddle, and below the top slot only on the Duplex type heddle.

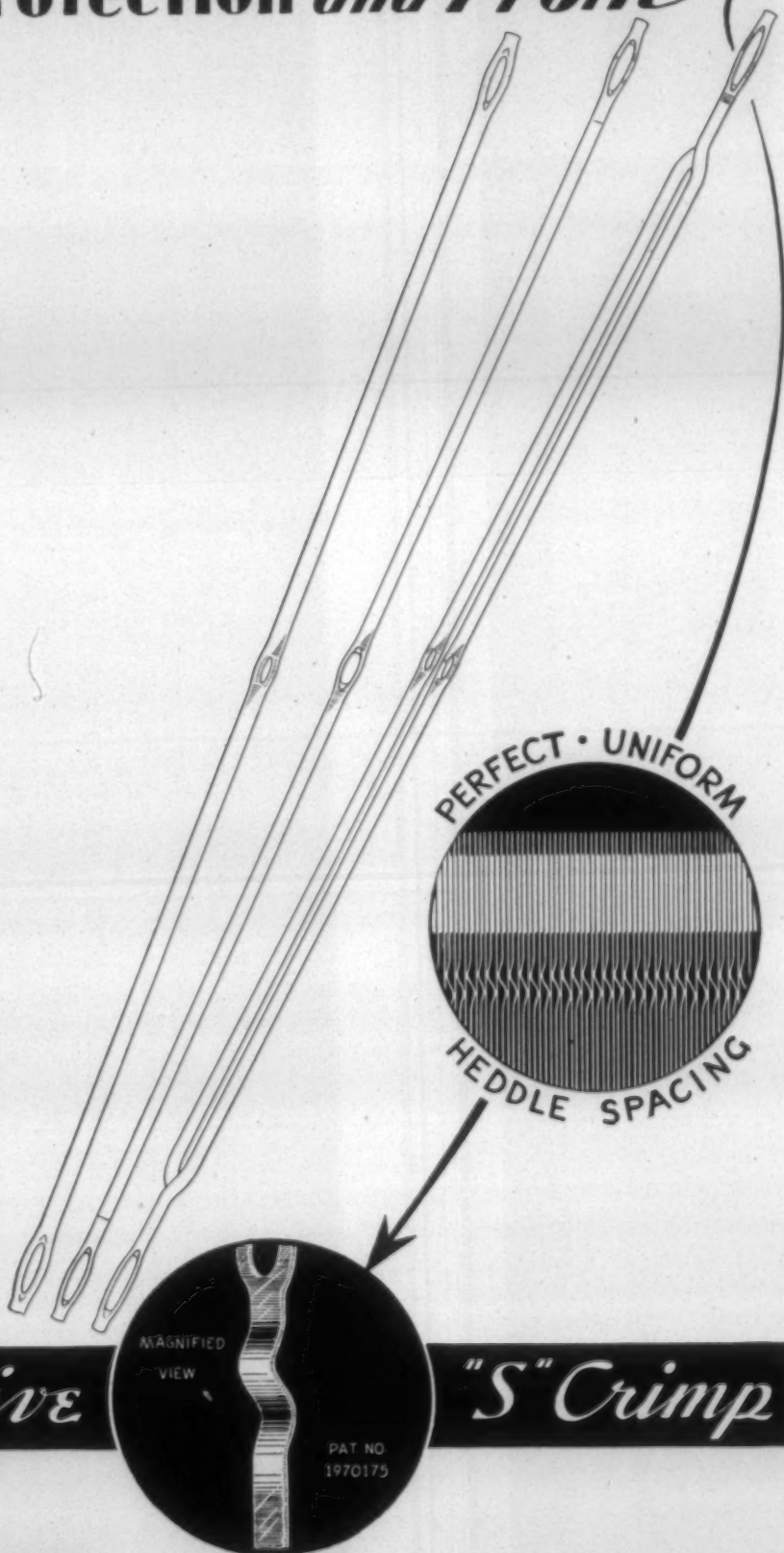
In addition to being an excellent and **EXCLUSIVE** identification, this "S" crimp also serves as a perfect and uniform spacer for the heddles, keeping them the proper distance apart. This facilitates quick handling in the entering process and foremost of all avoids a great deal of friction while loom is in operation.

Therefore, to obtain all the exclusive features possessed by genuine Stehedco Flat Steel Heddles, it is essential to **specify** and see that those purchased and **delivered** have this exclusive crimp as shown below.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
STEHEDCO HEDDLES, REEDS, FRAMES AND HARNESS ACCESSORIES

2100 W. Allegheny Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

Branch Offices All Over the World

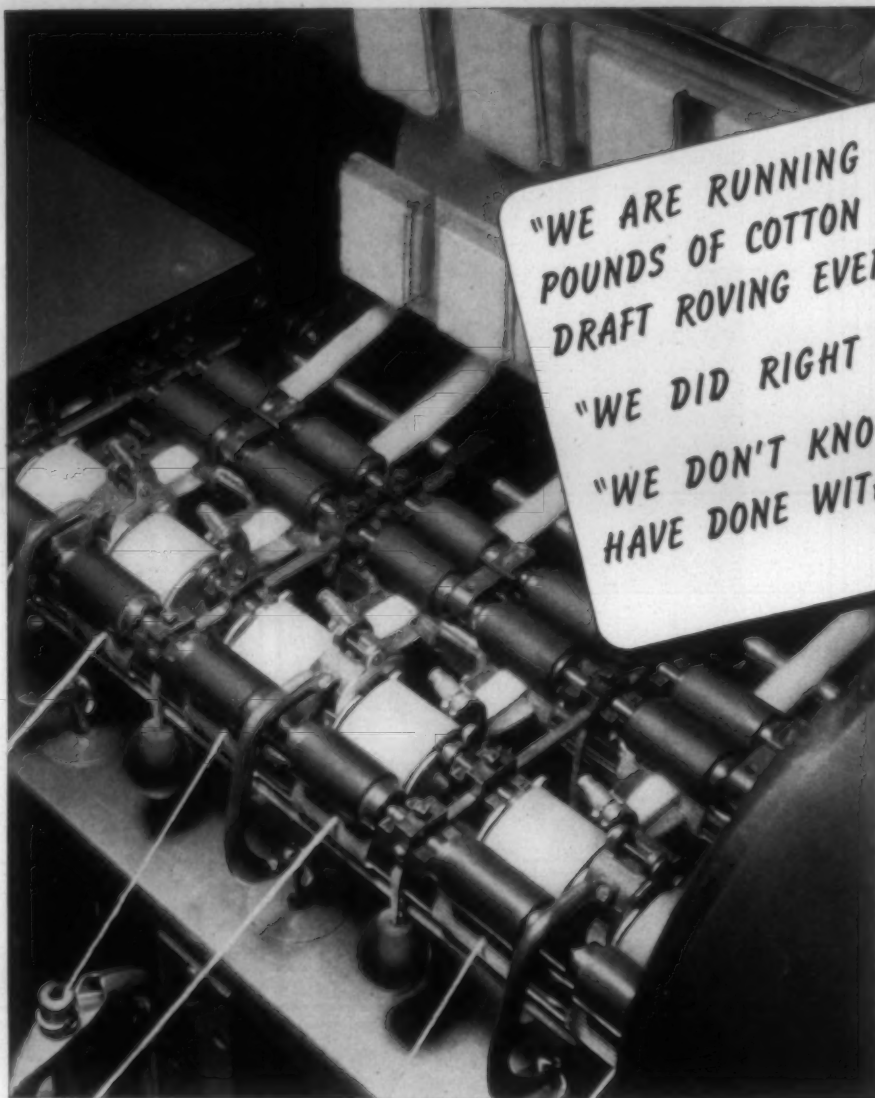


The Exclusive

"S" Crimp

QUALITY LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT

Stehedco *flat steel* **HEDDLE** THE ORIGINAL



"WE ARE RUNNING SIXTY THOUSAND
POUNDS OF COTTON THRU OUR SUPER-
DRAFT ROVING EVERY DAY.

"WE DID RIGHT IN PUTTING IT IN.
"WE DON'T KNOW WHAT WE WOULD
HAVE DONE WITHOUT IT."

(MILL AGENT)*

*P. S.

He was thinking of
the reduction in the
cost for producing
his roving.

**THE only single process roving frame
that will satisfactorily control mixed
fibres. It produces a more even roving
than any other system, and can be run
on higher drafts.**

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

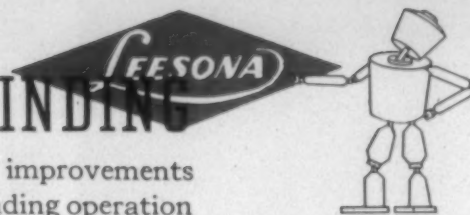
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

THIS IS NO. 15 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

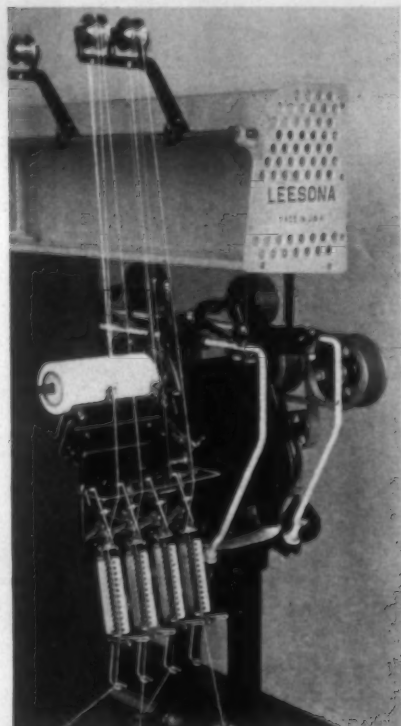
Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation



COVERED RUBBER YARNS

(No. 50 Winder)

In recent months a large number of mills have asked for our recommendations concerning both the preparation of yarn for covering rubber and the winding of the covered rubber thread onto packages for knitting, braiding or weaving.



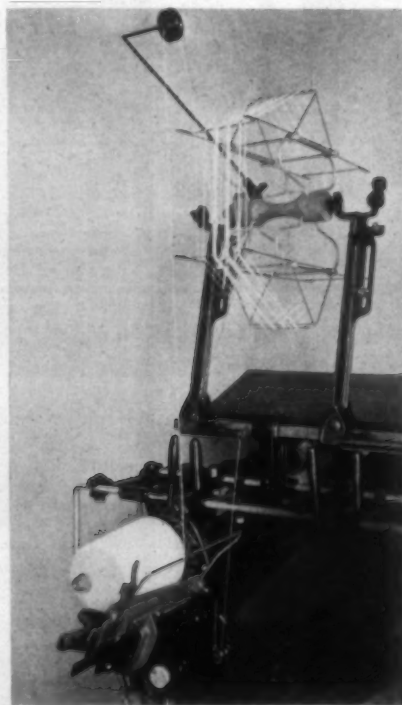
No. 50 Winder equipped to wind two tubes of yarn per spindle, two ends per tube, winding from cone supply.

The cotton yarn to be prepared for covering rubber is wound from cones on large-diameter paper tubes having an inside diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". A cam with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " or 3" traverse makes it possible to wind two tubes on each spindle. Each tube can also take two ends of yarn. The illustration above shows the No. 50 Winder equipped for winding two 3"-traverse tubes per spindle, with two ends on each tube, winding from a cone supply. Note the double thread roll overhead to separate the ends. When winding only one end onto each package, the yarn goes directly to the thread guide and overhead rolls are not necessary.

We recommend this equipment for this work because it has an individual stop motion for each end, an individual tension and also better control of tension due to the differential tension mechanism.

The spindle is usually operated at 1000 R.P.M. which will give an average yarn take-up speed of about 230 y.p.m. for each end. When winding one end of 50/1 to each package or two ends of 100/1 to each package, the production in 40 hours will be about 20 pounds per spindle when two packages are wound at once.

The full tubes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and containing about 5 ounces of yarn, are taken to the rubber covering machine where two tubes, revolving in opposite directions, wind two layers of yarn around one strand of rubber. The covered rubber thread is taken up in skein form on a swift.



No. 50 Winder winding tapered-end cones of covered rubber yarn.

The photograph above shows the No. 50 machine winding covered rubber thread from a skein to a tapered-end cone. A lightweight metal swift is used which is adjusted

to fit the skein with just enough tension to prevent the skein from sagging. The thread passes over the compensator roll, under a high wire bail and through a special slotted thread guide. Satisfactory cones can be wound with a very small amount of stretch and are suitable for knitting without re-winding.

For winding tapered-end cones of covered rubber thread, the No. 50 Winder is run with a spindle speed of about 500 R.P.M. Two skeins are wound onto each cone which will hold about 8 ounces of thread when wound with a 5"-traverse cam.

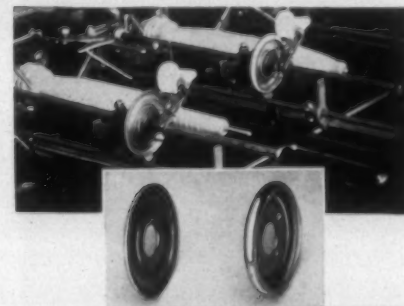
To supply one cone winder with covered, rubber thread, the covering machine will require yarn from three tubing machines, winding two tubes per spindle.

BALLOON-TYPE TRAVERSE WHEEL

(No. 90 Winder)

A new Balloon-Type Traverse Wheel has been developed for winding rayon on the No. 90 Winder. Its rim is rolled over, greatly increasing its strength. The rim is wide and smooth, with a special finish for rayon yarns. The wheel itself is light in weight so its movement along the traverse bar is easily controlled. Solid metal wheels are heavy and have a tendency to overrun, which will produce bobbins with a ridgy surface.

The new Balloon-Type Traverse Wheel is only made in sizes 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. Many mills have changed over to the new wheel after making comparative tests, which is an indication that they are getting smoother and better bobbins for weaving. It further indicates that the life of the Balloon-Type Wheel makes it more attractive than softer wheels made of composition materials.



Old-style Traverse Wheel is at the left. Balloon-type Traverse Wheel is at the right.

"THERE'S A UNIVERSAL WINDER FOR EVERY TEXTILE NEED"

UNIVERSAL



WINDING

COMPANY

PROVIDENCE

BOSTON

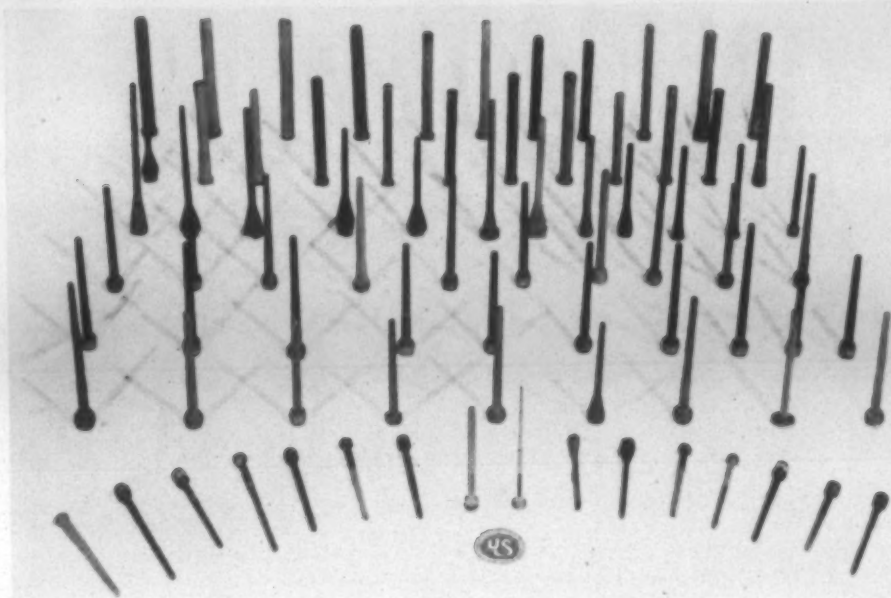
PHILADELPHIA

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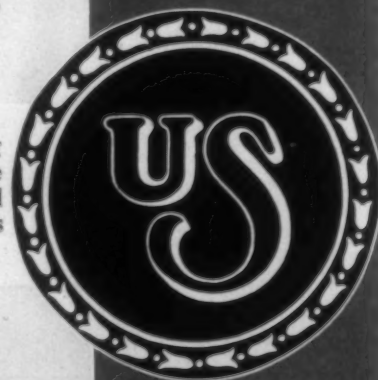
CHARLOTTE

ATLANTA

UNIVERSALLY SATISFACTORY BOBBINS



HERE are a few of the many types of automatic loom bobbins, spinning bobbins, cones and rolls made by our special methods. Every one is made to the exact specifications given by the customers. Each is guaranteed to meet these specifications within definite tolerances. Ask for samples to meet your requirements.



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.
Greenville, S. C.

Monticello, Ga.; Johnhon City, Tenn.; Charlotte, N. C.;
Providence, R. I.; Lawrence, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Goffstown, N. H.

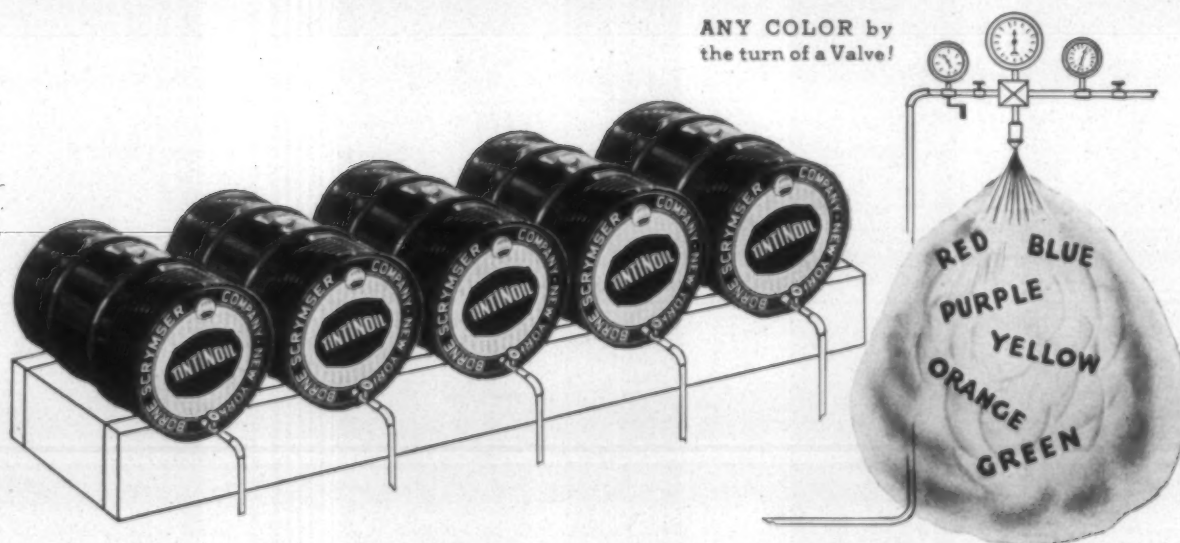
BETTER BOBBINS • SPOOLS • CONES • SHUTTLES

Announcing **TINTINOIL**

Certified, Oil-Soluble, Salts-Free

FUGITIVE DYES

**for TINTING Rayon, Acetate and other
Synthetic Textile Fibres**



TINTINOIL involves the control of three essential factors in RAYON MANUFACTURING by one simple application — MOISTURE, LUBRICATION, TINTING.

TINTINOIL imparts a tenacity similar to good running cotton, produces a firm web, reduces the crunch, eliminates static and split laps.

TINTINOIL is the most convenient and economical tinting process known. NO EXTRA HANDLING, No drying, No heating, No wadding of stock or curled fibres.

TINTINOIL is READY for USE. Any color. Shipped in light steel drums which serve for supply reservoir. You can have any color by the turn of a valve.

TINTINOIL Base Oil (SS) concentrate is also available for conditioning white Rayon stocks where tinting is not necessary.

"TINT-IN-OIL PROCESS" Mechanical Equipment can be synchronized with any cotton mill mixing or blending machine. Protected by U. S. PATENTS Nos. 1550396, 1618893, 1856450, 2006779, 2099146, 2115218. Write Today for Full Particulars!

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

Originators of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON

17 BATTERY PLACE · NEW YORK

Southern Sales Manager: H. L. Siever, Charlotte, N. C.

Representatives: R. C. Young, Charlotte, N. C.

W. B. Uhler, Spartanburg, S. C.

John Ferguson, La Grange, Ga.



**A New Generation
The X Family of Looms
Succeeds the Old Timers
Who Held the Stage for 40 Years**

Young X Model graduated from College in 1930

By 1935 he had Completed his Apprenticeship—Proved his Worthiness
and Made Good in the Textile field

He was Joined by two Stalwart Brothers ♦ Other Brothers have left
the Fitting School this year to take Their Place in the activities of
the Family Partnership

X XD XK XL! They are a husky hustling Quartet of Workers
They Are Speedier ♦ They Are More Skillful ♦ They Are
Greater Producers than their Oldster Forebears who Ruled the
Weaving Field from 1894 to 1935

**Tie Up to These Youngsters
The Old Man Has Put it Up to Them
Why Don't You?**

Draper Corporation
Atlanta Hopedale Spartanburg

HOW TO GET LONGER LIFE FROM YOUR ROLL COVERING and STILL have a product that can pass the 12 POINT TEST



So many claims have been made regarding the durability of substitutes for leather roll covering, that longevity is seldom associated with leather itself. Therefore, it may surprise many mill men to know that Gilleather, in addition to passing the 12 POINT TEST with honors, has effected some startling gains, as to length of service, in certain instances.

A case in point is a New England mill, which 18 months after changing to Gilleather, had reduced its roller shop crew by 2/3.

Longevity isn't the most important thing in roll covering. In fact if

THE 12 POINT TEST

1. Does it automatically stop spinning when it makes bad yarn?
2. Does it retain its cushion and resiliency in low temperatures, as over the week-end in winter, and as long as it will draft?
3. Does it resist flattening or fluting over the week-end?
4. Does it require a standard diameter arbor, thus eliminating costly changes?
5. Is it impervious to excessive humidity?
6. Does it produce a minimum of eyebrows?
7. Does it eliminate lap-ups as long as it will make good yarn?
8. Does it eliminate cockled yarn, other factors being correct?
9. Does it produce yarn of maximum strength for a given staple, other factors being correct?
10. Does it require a minimum of attention?
11. Does it function properly ALL the time until worn out?
12. Has time proved it any better than the 600 odd "improved" roller coverings that have come and gone?

it can be obtained ONLY by sacrificing one or more requirements of the 12 POINT TEST, it should be ignored entirely. However, that's the advantage of Gilleather; it gives much longer service than is ordinarily expected of leather WITHOUT sacrificing any other necessary qualification.

Use Gilleather, follow our periodical dressing and calendering instructions, and you'll be surprised how long your roll covering will last and how little it will cost.

GILL LEATHER COMPANY

Salem, Mass.

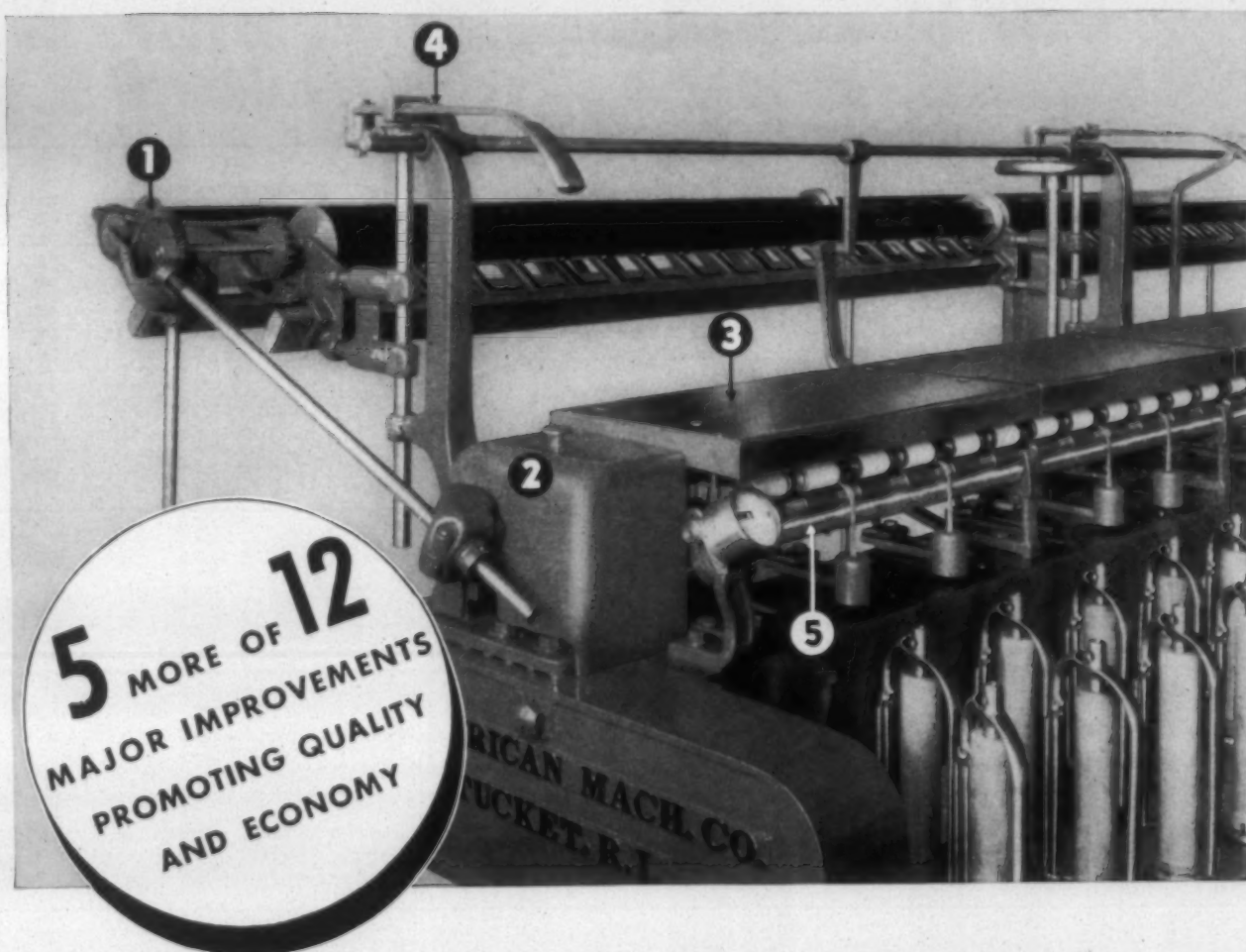
Southern Representatives

Gastonia, N. C.	W. G. Hammer
Greenville, S. C.	W. J. Moore
Greenville, S. C.	Ralph Gossett
Griffin, Ga.	Belton C. Plowden

GILLEATHER
SHEEP and CALF SKIN
for TOP ROLLS

THE NEW H & B HIGH-DRAFT ROVING FRAME

for ONE or TWO Process Roving, drafting drawing frame sliver up to 35 to produce up to 6 hank roving in one operation. To produce finer roving, this machine's product goes to conventional 3 roll jacks or fly frames.



Illustrated herewith are 5 more major improvements which make the H & B High-Draft Roving Frame an even more profitable investment than before:—1. Adjustable bevel gear back lifting roll drive, with cover removed, giving greater stability and smoother operation. 2. Worm drive adjustable traverse motion, protected by cover, which eliminates dwell. 3. Rustless metal clearer covers with cylindrical front roll

clearer. 4. New type horse head and belt shipper, giving more rugged construction and more positive operation. 5. Slotted type underclearer which prevents waste from getting into work and reduces frequency of cleaning. . . Altogether there are 12 major improvements which you should know about. Write without

delay for further details regarding this completely redesigned machine.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY Textile Mill Machinery PLANT AT PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

Boston Office: 161 Devonshire Street
Atlanta Office: 815 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg.
Charlotte Office: 1201-3 Johnston Bldg.



"But the boss ate his words

WHEN WE DID CUT ROLL COVERING COSTS IN HALF"

"THE boss called me crazy back in '36. But I don't hold it against him. I'd have said the same thing if I'd been in his shoes then and some one came talking to me about cutting costs. What he forgot was that even in a big mill, it's the little things that count. Things like roll coverings.

"Anyway, he let me change the mill over to Armstrong's Cork Cots, and we began saving money right off the bat. First of all we began to turn out a more uniform product. Better running work, too, with fewer top roll laps, less end breakage. And, do you know, these new cots practically did away with eyebrows altogether. And we got much less clearer waste, too.

"But that wasn't all. Getting down to the cots themselves—their first cost wasn't any greater than

the coverings we'd been using. The saving began with their quicker, cheaper assembly. We found that cork not only lasts longer, but we've been able to renew each roll three or four times by rebuffing. And the cost of that is only about half a cent a roll. All told, we've cut roll covering costs by more than 50%—and when the boss saw that figure, he said he didn't mind eating his words."

Find out how *your* mill can improve yarn quality and cut production costs by a change-over to Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots, the modern roll covering. Let an Armstrong representative show you actual production figures of mills spinning your range of numbers on cork. Or write to Armstrong Cork Co., Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, 921 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.



ARMSTRONG'S Extra Cushion SEAMLESS CORK COTS

CORK PRODUCTS SINCE 1860



THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Robert Strickland, President of the Trust Company of Georgia, made the following address at the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, held recently in New Orleans. Mr. Strickland was requested to speculate and prophesy about economic conditions for the next ten years, leaving it to the audience to apply such comment and speculation to the textile industry. In the following article he very ably covers the situation, both as regards domestic affairs and the relationship of our economy to foreign developments.

MY thought and hope had been to discuss concrete proposals by which business could assist in what then seemed to be a proffered co-operation by government toward recovery in this country. This seemed timely as "appeasement" was used as the watchword of an apparent change of heart among government officials. There then loomed the possibility of a revised tax system, renewing enterprise; then it seemed probable that adjustments of the laws governing labor relations with consequent substitution of judicial consideration as opposed to bureaucratic dictate, might eventuate; it even seemed likely that the more stringent regulations of our capital markets might be relaxed in the interest of restored business incentive—these and other lesser but contributing aids to a rapprochement between business and government held much promise for our whole economic structure. It is not unfair, I hope, to say that the events of recent weeks have witnessed developments withdrawing this tender of aid—a refusal to view tax problem realistically; a reference to well-designed suggestions concerning the security exchange laws as "a phoney," a continuance of harassing "fishing expeditions" in the so-called field of monopolies, and finally an insistence on continued enormous expenditures, of doubtful necessity and wisdom, for relief and new theories of agricultural subsidy. Business must, in the light of these developments, conclude, with deep disappointment, that there is to be no real "appeasement"; that while there may be no further punishment meted out to it at the moment, the resumption of a policy of persecution awaits only some dramatic development in world affairs, or, at the latest, a possible victory at the polls in 1940.

Two Schools of Thought

The two schools of thought which are contending today are: first—that of the politicians who insist that all of the difficulties in our economic and social system arise from business greed and fraud; and, secondly, that of an overwhelming majority of business men who are conscious of no wrong-doing; whose conscientious effort is to de-

velop their businesses and the jobs which they create and who feel that the main difficulty is the growth of governmental bureaucracy and the placing of an undue and impossible burden of taxation and wasteful expenditures on the business structure of the country which, in the final analysis, is the source of all employment and all of the prosperity which this Nation has ever enjoyed.

In the coming months there must be an adjustment of these viewpoints. Whether this is to be by reasonable concessions in the light of a fully developed social consciousness or whether it is to be by a battle to the death for these conflicting viewpoints is a problem all business men face today.

But, to turn to the field which your President has assigned—any speculation as to our economic course in the next ten years, must take account of our starting point—in your particular industry, in the Nation as a whole, and in the world.

There is no need to recite in any detail the facts which confront our world. So far as our perspective is concerned all history fades into insignificance beside the brief quarter century since Sarajevo—or the perhaps even more tragic events of Versailles. As eventful as were the fateful four years of the World War, with all their hideous consequences, it is altogether possible that the brief weeks since Munich hold even more fearful consequence. The epoch now being ushered in by ruthless dictatorships may prove of even more vital import to our economic future.

Possibility of War

Standing, stark and grim, against the background of our world, is the awful figure of war. What its consequences could be no man can foretell. Any calculation of our own petty personal affairs, or of the course of our country in these ten years is cut sharply across by that contingency—and it may be that even any peace developed from this situation will in that time prove as disastrous to our freedom and our form of government as would war.

There is little need to recite the domestic discomfort and economic ill-being with which we face this world chaos. We have only to recall that we would enter such a new epoch with a debt of more than forty billions compared to the little more than a billion we owed when we embarked on our adventure in 1914 to save democracy. We may well remember that after ten years of experimentation there are still some ten million of our fellow-citizens unemployed, and a total of more than 17,000,000 dependent on public support. We might recall that one out of every nine employed persons, or

nearly 4,000,000 people, exclusive of any persons on relief, are employees of government, local, State, or Federal. All these facts would tax even a prosperous nation almost beyond endurance—and we are not at the moment a prosperous nation.

And in your own industry merely to list the problems is to challenge your resources to the limit that they may be solved. To the dire consequences which may have followed upon experiment after experiment with our cotton crop, it is now proposed to add even other venture-some subsidy, which holds no promise other than to complete the destruction of the Southern agricultural system upon which your industry is so largely dependent. The appearance from the chemists' retort of new and competing materials which you must speedily adopt to your plants, or witness their gradual displacement, demands your united action in the fields of research.

Inability To Harmonize Groups

And specifically your own inability to date to harmonize the interests of each of your groups in the fields of production, inventory control, and the improvement of merchandising methods offers small hope that you will unite to defeat these other and greater threats.

All of these industry questions will become more pressing; their solution more difficult as the general economic health of the Nation and the world becomes more involved.

Many years ago some distinguished business leader with statesmanlike foresight said, apropos of the passage of the Hawley-Smoot tariff measure, and other of our major post-war policies—"The United States cannot be the richest nation in the world unwilling to lend; the greatest industrial nation anxious to sell, and the greatest consuming nation unwilling to buy, at one and the same time." With this statement he made no prophesy—he drew no conclusion—but in some prophetic manner he caught in one sentence the basic causes of the economic crises that confronts us today. We face at once a domestic situation of unprecedented gravity and the selection of a foreign policy upon the execution of which may well depend not only the future well-being and security of our own people, but perhaps even the continuance of what we have called the progress of civilization in the last several centuries.

Perhaps he saw that the erection of that tariff wall here would be followed in swift succession by the British Empire tariff union and by the erection of trade barriers in every European country—a program continued until in recent months the spokesman for the German people has said—"Germany must export or die"—as an excuse for the conquest of weaker nations.

Perhaps he foresaw that we would blunder in our first attempts at international lending and that we would thus be discredited in the fields of international banking before we scarcely began to establish ourselves as a real creditor nation. Perhaps he foresaw our gathering here so great a portion of the world's gold that only in recent weeks have we heard a challenge to its continued use as a medium of exchange and a serious proposal, already effective beyond an experimental stage, that barter be restored as a means of international trade, leaving our great hoard of gold inert and useless. Perhaps he saw exchange restrictions erected in many countries to ob-

struct the restoration of normal methods of commerce. Perhaps he foresaw our withdrawal from the London Economic Conference at a time when world peace might have been obtained by a statesmanlike leadership of our nation, avoiding the threat of both economic or actual war for the future.

Tragedy of Restricted Production

Perhaps he envisioned the tragic development of our domestic policy into one of restricted production in raw materials, high wages and prohibitive costs in industry, and a consequently widening disparity of income between producing groups in our own economy. Perhaps he foresaw our embarkation on the treacherous course of inflation, that favorite device of demagogues to fool the people into a false security.

Whatever the full meaning of those words—whatever the apprehension with which they were spoken—the ensuing years have witnessed a ruinous leadership of unsound economic procedure, fostered alike by politician and business man. The responsibility of the business man, I think, arises from greed for profits and a failure to check the hand of government, more than from an active participation.

Hindsight, as usual, indicates clearly the course we might have followed.

What Might Have Been

First of all, such a course would have been based on the fact that a "standard of living" is comprised of "things"—not money. There is a relation, of course, but it is relative. Production of "things" is primary—their value in money is secondary and relative only. Upon this premise we would have predicated a doctrine of unrestricted production and not one of scarcity. It would have followed inevitably that prices would be lower and the distribution of goods more widespread. The dollar would have stayed cheap, sound—a full gold dollar—and plentiful for all. This would have equalized the distribution of the value of production among agriculture, labor, and business. There would have been no spectacular decline in the status of agriculture; no soaring wages of labor, even then unequal to rising prices, and there would have been no alternate feast or famine in business profits.

There would have been no such huge increases in the governmental establishment as our generation has witnessed; no resulting wasteful public works or relief program, perhaps only one or two years of deficit financing—in short, none of the staggering expenditures we have seen.

There would have been, instead of a Johnson Act putting an embargo on capital for foreign loans, an intelligent, productive use of our surplus wealth by protected loans for productive purposes in other lands, all under the protective aegis of a friendly government at Washington.

There would have been then, instead of now, a carefully measured reciprocal tariff policy, supported by usual foreign credits, a policy recently and belatedly inaugurated by loans to China and Brazil.

In short, we would have built more slowly in these past

(Continued on Page 46)

S. T. A. Piedmont Division Discusses Spun Rayon—New Developments

THE Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Spring meeting in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday morning, April 22nd. There were approximately 200 mill men present, with B. M. Bowen, superintendent of the Salisbury Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., presiding as chairman of the Division.

Officers were re-elected as follows: B. M. Bowen, chairman; B. Ellis Royal, secretary. Members of the executive committee, elected to serve one year, are: J. L. Brannon, Camden, S. C.; R. B. Cooke, Mooresville, N. C.; M. T. Poovey, Rockingham, N. C.; A. W. Benoy, Shelby, N. C.; John A. McFalls, Rockingham, N. C.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows, with Mr. Bowen leading the discussion:

The first question we have is as follows: "What is the best break draft on long draft roving frames on 15/16 to 1" cotton?"

All of you that have any long-draft roving at all hold up your hands.

A Member: I have just one frame as an experiment.

Mr. Dilling: I have some, but I do not know just what my draft is. I could not give you that offhand, and I do not know what it would be for this staple of cotton. Mine is much longer than this.



B. M. BOWEN
Re-elected Chairman of the
Piedmont Division

F. W. Bridges, Overseer, Salisbury Cotton Mill, Salisbury, N. C.: We do not use the break draft on long-draft slubbers.

Chairman Bowen: Frank, you have a slight draft there, don't you?

Mr. Bridges: Very slight—just enough to keep the cotton straight.

Chairman: The only draft you have, then, is just the thickness of the apron?

Mr. Bridges: The thickness of the apron, that is all.

Mr. Bowen: Are there any questions anyone would like to ask on that?

Mr. Dilling: Mr. Chairman, there are various kinds of long draft; I believe there are at least three kinds. Some of them would work as this gentleman here says; some of them would have another kind. Some manufacturers recommend up to 40 per cent of your draft as a break draft.

Mr. Bowen: We have the Casa Blancas type.

Mr. Dilling: I should like to ask the Chairman to state what his break draft is.

Chairman Bowen: When we started up these long-draft frames we had trouble with the roving breaking in two and lapping around the middle roll. We changed one tooth, and that helped it some. Finally we changed the back-roll gear and the middle-roll gear to the same thing. The only draft we have is the thickness of the apron.

Mr. Dilling: How many rolls do you have?

Chairman: Three rolls.

Mr. Dilling: How about putting in four rolls?

Chairman Bowen: I don't know what that would do. We found that what we did helped us on 15/16" to 1" cotton.

J. L. Brannon, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.: Are your middle roll and your back roll of the same diameter?

Changes for Spun Rayon

Chairman: Yes, sir.

Is there anything more on that? If not, let's go on to the next question: "What changes are necessary in the opening and picking room when changing from cotton to spun rayon to get the rayon into lap form?"

Some of you fellows who know about rayon talk on that subject. I do not know anything about it.

Mr. Dilling: Let's hear from Mr. Brannon.

Mr. Brannon: All I am making at the present time is gauze and adhesive tape. But I did run rayon for five years and did make a success of it. I ran what the machinery makers recommended, and I changed over two mills. If you will take an old finishing picker or even a new one-process picker you have a hopper behind your finisher picker. In one instance I cut out the two motors on the two sections behind and used the third section as a carding beater with a r. p. m. of 200 and a fan speed of approximately 1,000 to 1,100 and set the beater to 3/16" from the feed roll, and I tapered my lap pin. I

might use this for an illustration; we will say it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ " from the pulling in to the other end, and we would wind up at $2\frac{3}{4}$ ". That eliminates the tubes and extra expense, and you can pull it under all conditions—summer or winter. (I might mention right there, along that line, that it works satisfactorily with cotton. I learned that by fooling with rayon. It makes the picker man's job very much easier on anything he might be running through his pickers.)

Am I allowed to mention a machine builder, or am I not?

Chairman: I think that is permissible.

Mr. Brannan: All right. Saco Lowell has what is called a No. 3 evener, which is fastened on the side of the hopper. You can use that evener to very good advantage. It is worth more to spun rayon than anything else I have ever been able to find, in evening up your work and changing your spike apron in the back. Speed up that apron so it will be fast enough to give satisfactory opening, so that you get an even feed into your feed roll. I have found that that is about the only hope for an even lap. I ran a 55-ounce lap 50 yards long, and I must say I did get along excellently with it. We made some 64/60 print cloth, and it is a very good piece of goods to put before anybody to see the quality of the yarn. It looked equally as good as combed stock on $1\frac{3}{4}$ " cotton.

Chairman: Mr. Dilling, I am going to ask you to lead the discussion on rayon and also on what was seen at the Greenville show.

Mr. Dilling: Has anybody else had any experience on rayon from which he can give us some information about the preparation.

Mr. Brannan, you eliminated your screens, of course?

Mr. Brannan: I beg your pardon; I should have mentioned that. I turned my grid bars upside down. I find that is better than closing them. If you turn them upside down you have a wider top space, and it eliminates taking out any waste at all, and if there is any foreign matter it will fall through. As Mr. Dilling says, I did that.

Mr. Bridges: Did you cut your own rayon?

Mr. Brannan: Mr. Bridges, I should like to say this—that it is better for a mill to run its own cut, for this reason. I found my staples varied. Where the staple is fine, as in spun rayon, you know what you are getting to, especially when you get to the finishing speeders. It has a tendency to cockle. I think where a mill is going to run rayon it is better to cut your own. I don't think the people who furnish it want to have it that way, but that it is due to the machine.

Mr. Bridges: What rayon would you cut to mix with 1" and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " cotton? In other words, what would be the difference in the length of the cut rayon and the length of the cotton?

Mr. Brannan: Well, I ran a job here right close to us that I had some bad experiences with. In the beginning with 1" cotton I had $1\frac{1}{2}$ " spun rayon, and they wanted 50 per cent spun rayon and 50 per cent cotton. Then after I got it through it was dyed on a beam-dyeing machine. It was woven into goods on which the cus-

tomers wanted a spun rayon effect of the fibers, to give a better feel and give a more woolish effect. With the 1" cotton and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " rayon the cotton was giving a 100 per cent cotton effect. There was a good background, but the feel was cotton, and the customer rejected it. Then we bought $1\frac{1}{4}$ " cotton and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " spun rayon, 50 per cent of this better grade of cotton and 50 per cent of rayon. It still came through; it was improved, of course, but it still had the cotton feel. So eventually we decided to drop the rayon to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " and to raise the cotton to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", and we went to work with that, and it came out all right. It mixes excellently with cotton of the same length of staple, and the rayon will stick out and give a rayon feel.

J. O. Williams, Supt., Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.: We have been fooling with rayon for a couple of years. In other words, today I have about 150 looms on it. I found in running rayon we have to start off in our picker room to get the results we want, and we had to cut the speed on our apron at the back of the hopper. We had to cut that a little over half. I tried a blade beater for a while, and I found that I had to go to a Kirschner carding beater. We do not use our blade beater at all. I get good results in that way. We use different processes for different mixtures. We find that three processes give a much better piece of goods than two.

Mr. Dilling: It is blended better?

Mr. Williams: That is right. There is another thing I might mention. We have found that the fewer processes we could put cotton through to get it smooth the better yarn we got, but with rayon it is the other way. The more processes you put it through, the better the yarn. We find on our plain that the more process we run it through the better running we get. The way I found that out is that I had some roving that was left over from another order and ran it through, and I found it ran better.

Mr. Dilling: Do you run mixtures of cotton and rayon?

Mr. Williams: Yes, sir.

Mr. Dilling: What about the staple length?

Effect of Worn Travelers on Rayon

Mr. Williams: We run about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " cotton and $1\frac{1}{4}$ " rayon, because we happened to have that. We have not run much cotton and rayon together. We have run 2" staple. I never have any trouble with cockled yarn or anything like that at all. The way I got away from that is that we use a very light spinning roll—middle roll—and we can run it just any way we want to.

There is another thing I have found about running spun rayon. If you let the travelers run too long on your spinning, a lot of times you have bad looking yarn, and you think sometimes it is caused from cockling. But often it is caused by the travelers' being worn. We run three shifts, and we have to change travelers every five days. If we run six days without changing I can tell the difference in the yarn; it looks as if it is cockled, but it is not; it is due to the travelers' being worn. Rayon is

(Continued on Page 39)



Wild Geese in uniform formation

resemble wires in the New TUFFERIZED Card Clothing

PATENT APPLIED FOR

Uniform formation is made possible with new precision machines and precision parts which cut every wire clear, sharp and even in length. Each wire is formed with square crown to seat firmly and flat in the foundation. All wires are parallel and evenly spaced — uniformity impossible to attain before.

New Tufferized Card Clothing gives you uniform arrangement of wires throughout the entire length of the strip and prevents any change or variation in the position of the teeth when mounted on your rolls.

Tufferized Card Clothing will seat tighter and will lie flatter on your cylinders and will allow quicker, more accurate setting of your rolls.

Write for additional information or ask our Representative

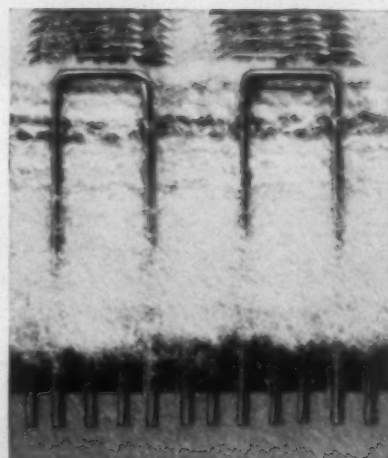
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Micro-Photograph shows how Tufferized Card Clothing wires seat square, flat and firmly into the foundation with wires parallel...even in length...spaced uniformly

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Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant — Midgley Patented, and Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards — Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles.

How To Prevent Uneven Yarn

Following are further articles submitted in the contest on "How to Prevent Uneven Yarn." A total of 75 articles were submitted, and the winners will be announced as soon as the judges have had time to properly read the articles and judge their merit.

NUMBER SIXTEEN

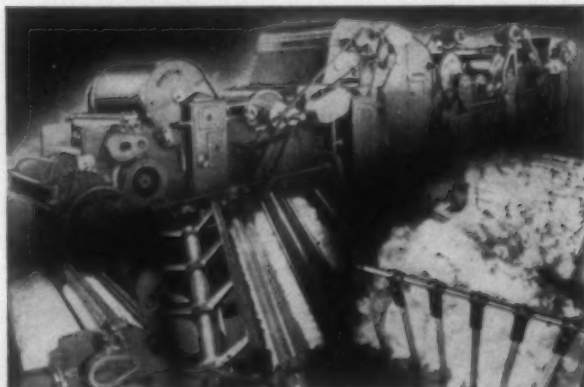
How to prevent uneven yarn is our most important task in the manufacture of yarns, especially to superintendents and overseers. It is a subject we all need to know more about.

Cotton

Do we all realize the importance of having a good grade of cotton, uniform in staple and strength, and of good character? Without cotton of this type, we cannot expect to make good even yarn.

Opening and Picking

The opening cannot be too large. If room permits, open twenty-four hours ahead. We may have a large opening



and yet not get a very good mix. Take a thin layer from each bale instead of thick layers from two or three bales.

The breaker hopper should be kept as near the same fullness as possible. This is the only way to control our laps, unless we have an evener. The laps from the breaker picker should be checked often for evenness and weights. The laps on the back of the finisher should be of different size and not allowed to run out. We must have an even feed if we expect an even lap. In one-process picking, one should watch controls and see that they are working properly and keeping the hoppers about the same fullness at all times. The evener should be kept in A-1 condition. The laps should vary only one-quarter pound each way.

Every picker room should have a good lap-weight indicator and a good humidifier system. Of course, we cannot clean wet cotton. Neither can we card or spin wet cotton, but with enough humidity to keep our lap weight indicator from varying three or four pounds, we are sure of a more even lap.

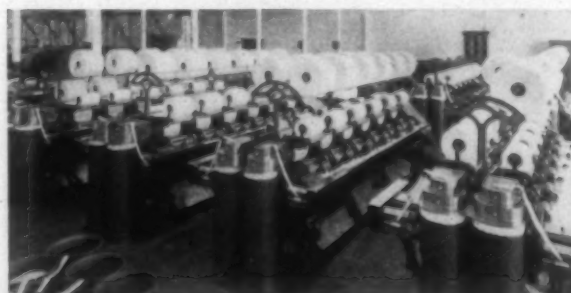
Cards

The card is very important and must have the best of attention. The clothing, the lick-in, and the feed roll must be in good condition. The card should be ground often enough to keep it sharp. No dull card can produce good even work. Set flats as close as possible without facing clothing. The laying of laps can cause much uneven work if it is not done carefully and it is very hard to lay these without having variation in the sliver. Laying every other lap and stripping every line of cards will do much to keep down unevenness.

Never allow cans to be run too full. Have a schedule for doffing. Keep all singlings and doublings out of good work and do not put ends up too soon after stripping.

Lap Machines

With correct roll settings, properly working stop-



motions, and a good smooth set of top rollers, uneven work will be eliminated on lap machines. However, we can do much to even up card sliver by creeling an equal amount of cans from stripped and unstripped cards.

Creel entire lap machine at one time and run all ends through as waste before starting the machine. Lay every other lap on the ribbon lap machine so as only half of the machine will be creeled at one time. By sizing lap machines every eight hours, there will be less variation and many changes may be eliminated on further processes.

Combers

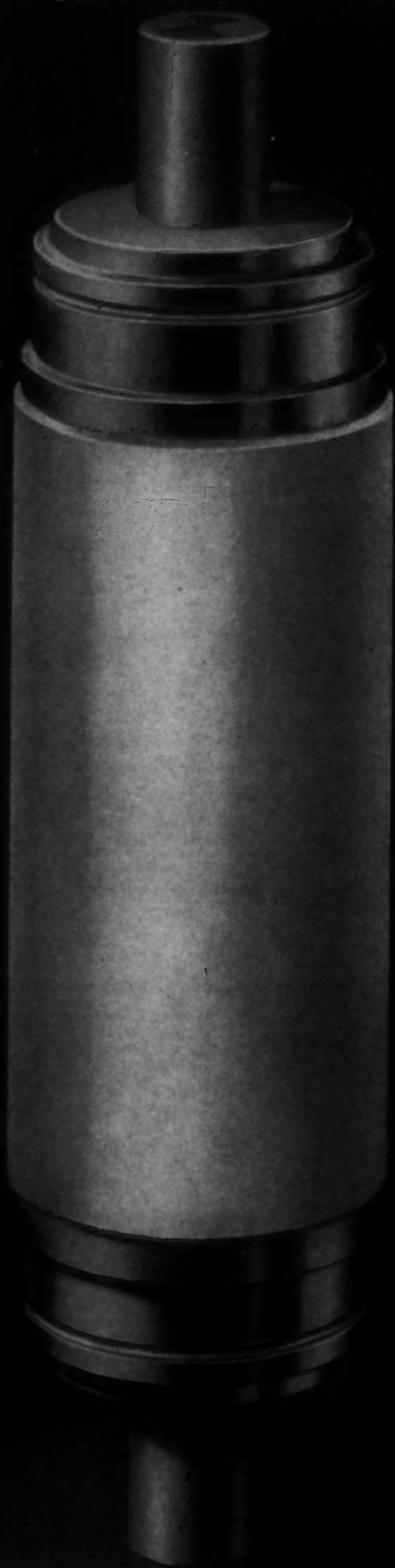
Much uneven work can be avoided by regular overhauling, thus keeping combers in A-1 condition. Properly varnished detaching and drawing box rolls are necessary for even work. Varnishing a few frames of rolls daily rather than varnishing all of them on the week-end will save time Monday morning. The temperature and humidity are most important factors in combing. Comber percentage should be taken regularly and kept within one-half of one per cent of the desired percentage.

A good sliver tester is needed in every card room and should be used systematically. Immediately after overhauling each comber the sliver should be tested for evenness.

Drawing

Overhaul drawing every four to six months. Clean steel rolls and line stands. See that the top rolls are in

(Continued on Page 45)



The Supremacy of
PERKINS
CALENDER ROLLS
*is the natural result
of the broadest
experience in the
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Textile Golf Tournament

THE First Annual Golf Tournament under the auspices of TEXTILE BULLETIN and SOUTHERN KNITTER will be held at the Carolina Golf Club, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Charlotte, on the Charlotte-Gastonia Highway, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 9th, 10th and 11th. Qualifying rounds of 18 holes will be played Friday, June 9th, and players must give their names to the official starter before teeing-off. (Playing of qualifying rounds on Thursday, June 8th, will be permitted.)



Employees of Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C., preparing for the Textile Golf Tournament. All of these men shoot in the low 80s.
Left to Right—Leroy Reece, slasher tender; Tom Brown, loom fixer; Lefty Lineberger, yarn inspector; Vernon Reece, overseer winding.

COSTS: The entrance fee will be \$2.00 and will cover all charges other than caddy fees.

PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR ENTRANCE: Any man actively connected with a plant manufacturing or finishing goods or yarns of cotton, rayon, silk or wool; also manufacturers of hosiery and other knit goods. Such persons may be officials, office employees or connected with manufacturing departments. Superintendents, overseers, master mechanics, loom fixers, speeder tenders, or those employed by the mills in any capacity will be welcome.

Also eligible are persons actively engaged in the manufacture or sale of machinery, equipment or supplies to mills of persons listed above.

QUALIFYING AND PLAYING: Textile manufacturers may play qualifying rounds with representatives of machinery and supply manufacturers but after the qualifying round the two groups will be divided. Players will qualify in threesomes and start at intervals of 5 minutes on Friday, June 9th, unless they have qualified on Thursday, June 8th.

MATCH PLAY FLIGHTS: The textile manufacturers will be divided into flights of eight according to qualifying round scores. In case two or more tie for the last places in a flight, they will be placed according to their scores upon the first three holes; that is, where two men make the same score the one having the lowest total for the first three holes will be given prior rating. The first round matches will be played Saturday morning, second round matches Saturday afternoon and finals on Sunday, June 11th. *There will be no consolation flights.* Representatives of machinery and supply manufacturers will be grouped and will play in like manner but textile manufacturers will be given preference assignments and if the number of players is too large for the Carolina Golf Club course, the machinery and supply representatives may be assigned to play their matches at the Hillcrest or Sharon Golf Courses at Charlotte.

(Continued on Page 24)

Mail This Entrance Slip With Fee to Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

TEXTILE GOLF TOURNAMENT

Carolina Golf Club, Charlotte, N. C., June 10th and 11th, 1939

CLARK PUBLISHING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

You may enter the undersigned in the above Tournament. Entrance Fee of \$2.00 is enclosed.

I prefer to qualify

THURSDAY about _____ o'clock

FRIDAY about _____ o'clock

Name _____ Mill _____

Position _____ City _____

Money Will Be Refunded if entrance is cancelled on or before June 8th)

DU PONT **PONTAMINE*** DIAZO COLORS
FOR DISCHARGE PRINTING ON
VISCOSE PROCESS RAYON



FASHION INDICATES that prints will continue as style leaders. This emphasizes the need for colors of good fastness for solid ground shades that can be satisfactorily discharged. PONTAMINE Diazo Colors possess the necessary properties to meet the requirements of the textile processor in dyeing cotton, rayon and pure silk dress fabrics which are to be discharged. There are 39 Diazo Colors in the range, each of which satisfies a definite need.

The "Pontamine" Diazo FW types possess a remarkable degree of fastness to washing. They will not bleed and stain the whites in subsequent wet processing.

PONTAMINE Diazo Orange RFW
(Patent applied for)

PONTAMINE Diazo Scarlet FW

PONTAMINE Diazo Scarlet GFW
(Patent applied for)

PONTAMINE Diazo Red BFW

For certain purposes, particularly where economy is necessary, the following formaldehyde aftertreated colors will be found useful:

PONTAMINE Fast Black PG Extra

PONTAMINE Fast Black PGR

PONTAMINE Fast Black PGW

PONTAMINE Navy Blue BF

Du Pont dyestuffs are scientifically controlled during manufacture and will be found consistently uniform.

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E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.

Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs Division
Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

PRIZES: There will be a winners' prize and a runner-up prize for each flight of eight, whether the flight be composed of textile manufacturers or of machinery and supply representatives. Some of the prizes will be of silver while other will be golf equipment.

SPECIAL PRIZES: The TEXTILE BULLETIN will provide a large cup upon which the name of winner of the first or championship flight of textile manufacturers will be engraved. The cup will be placed upon a pedestal in the office of the TEXTILE BULLETIN but the champion will be given a replica of same:

Other special prizes will be:

For low medal in qualifying round (textile manufacturers). (This prize will be a cup given by Falls L. Thomason, Southern Agent, the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.)

For low medal in qualifying round (machinery and supply representatives).

For least number of putts in qualifying round (textile manufacturers). (This prize will be given by the National Ring Traveler Co.)

For least number of putts in qualifying round (machinery and supply manufacturers).

For any player making a hole-in-one, a prize of \$25.00.

TEAM MATCHES: Any textile manufacturing establishment may enter a team of four players who must be designated prior to entering the qualifying round. The team having the lowest total of the four medal scores in the qualifying round will be given a silver cup donated by

the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and with the name of the mill and the names of the players engraved thereon. No man may play upon the team of a textile manufacturing establishment unless he was an employee of such establishment on March 1, 1939, and has continued in such employment since that date.

STARTING ASSIGNMENTS: Those expecting to enter the Textile Golf Tournament should file their entry blank accompanied by the \$2.00 fee and specify the starting time desired.

As soon as an entry is received the player will be assigned the starting time desired unless same has already been assigned, in which case he will be given the nearest starting time available. Early entrance will insure satisfactory starting time. Money will be refunded any who cancel their entrance on or before June 8th.

The official day for qualifying is Friday, June 9th, and due to the long days at that time of year it will be possible for players to start as late as 5:00 P. M. and finish before dark. If the number of players is as large as now expected, it will be difficult to secure a late starting time unless same is secured by registering early and specifying such time. It is predicted that the number who desire to play will be greater than can be accommodated on Friday, and after all of the starting time from 7:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. has been assigned, other applications will have to be declined.

Players may qualify on Thursday, June 8th, if they desire, but such players may not play practice rounds at the Carolina Golf Club on Friday because the course will be crowded with those who qualify that day.

The tournament will be played under winter rules.

The Score Card of the Carolina Golf Club shows the following as distances and pars. The course is in fine condition. The greens are very good. The pro is young Clayton Heafner, who made quite a reputation during the winter tours of the pros. He is an exceptionally good teacher, and arrangements can be made with him for lessons.

Hole	Yards	Par	Score	Hole	Yards	Par	Score
1	401	4		10	438	4	
2	376	4		11	230	3	
3	374	4		12	445	4	
4	505	5		13	359	4	
5	215	3		14	343	4	
6	335	4		15	370	4	
7	344	4		16	141	3	
8	210	3		17	448	5	
9	378	4		18	369	4	
Out	3138	35		In	3143	35	
				Total	6281	70	

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These products are properly manufactured, seasoned and graded. They meet every requirement of FHA's minimum construction standards.

Use them and you'll not only solve your "first cost" problems, but also your "upkeep" and "replacement" problems. Address inquiries to

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**PREVENT
RIBBON WIND
WITH THE FOSTER MODEL 102**



A highly efficient "ribbon breaker" which controls the ratio between the guiding of the yarn and the speed of the winding roll surface is considered one of the most important features of the Foster Model 102 Winder by many mill men.

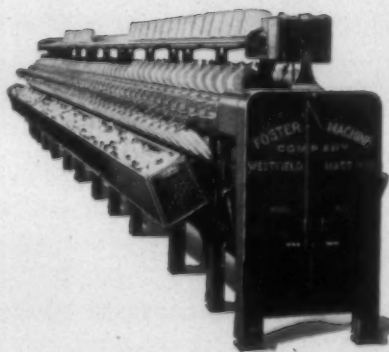
Other advantages are as follows:

1. Angle of wind flexibility (9 different angles from 9° to 18° simply by changing 4 small gears in the head end of the machine).
2. Twice the production with 1/3 less labor, as compared with older models.
3. Wide range and uniformity of cone density due to precise tension and pressure controls.
4. Ease of operation (self threading tensions).
5. Low upkeep (no delicate parts).

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FOSTER MODEL 102

FOR WINDING COTTON, MERCERIZED, WOOLEN, WORSTED, MERINO, SPUN SILK AND SPUN RAYON YARNS

Personal News

F. L. Asbury, Jr., has resigned as general superintendent of the Gossett Mills at Anderson, S. C.

Albert L. Ford has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

B. S. Howard is now superintendent of the Woolen Mill of Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C.

V. J. Trotter, Sr., is now president of the Monticello (Ark.) Cotton Mills Co., succeeding the late C. P. Harris.

W. H. Darby is now superintendent of carding and spinning at the Kenneth Cotton Mills, Walhalla, S. C.

H. W. Newsome is now overseer of carding at the New Braunfels (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

J. H. Smith, formerly of Waxahachie, Texas, is now overseer of Weaving at the Mexia Mills, Mexia, Texas.

C. L. Liles is now overseer of carding at the Cherokee Falls (S. C.) Plant of the Henrietta Mills.

John E. Smith, formerly with Mills Mill, Woodruff, S. C., is now assistant superintendent of Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

S. W. Rabb, former superintendent of the Erlanger Cotton Mill, Lexington, N. C., is now general manager of the mill.

George W. Hundley, Jr., has been elected vice-president in charge of sales of the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C.

L. A. Graybill is now associated with the Morgan Cotton Mills, of Laurel Hill, N. C. He was formerly with Bibb Manufacturing Company.

J. M. McNutt has been promoted from vice-president to president of the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C., succeeding the late George W. Hundley.

W. V. Jarrett, of Manchester, Tenn., has been elected vice-president and secretary of the Lebanon Woolen Mills, Lebanon, Tenn.

Edward R. Addiss has resigned as treasurer of the Burlington Mills Corporation, with headquarters at Greensboro, N. C.

L. G. Moss, formerly with Marshall Field & Co., is now assistant superintendent of the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C.

Warren R. Williams, president of the Sanford (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has been re-elected for his fifth term as mayor of Sanford.

Lester Hooper has resigned his position with the Pelzer, S. C., plant of the Kendall Company to accept a position with the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

D. H. Kennemur is now second hand in dyeing at Renfrew Bleachery, Travelers Rest, S. C. He was formerly with Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

S. M. Butler, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Carlton Yarn Mills, Inc., and the Nuway Spinning Company, Inc., has been elected mayor of Cherryville, N. C.

E. J. Powell is now overseer of spinning at the American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C. He was formerly with the Highland Park Mill No. 2, Rock Hill, S. C.

Walter Dillard, Jr., vice-president and general manager of the New Braunfels (Tex.) Cotton Mills, has recently been elected vice-president of the Texas State Manufacturers' Association.

James D. Orr, Auburn graduate is now connected with the testing department of the Stark Mill Division of U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., at Hogansville, Ga. He was formerly with Callaway Mills.

G. P. DeBrule, formerly overseer of carding at Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C., is now superintendent of carding at the Gayle Plant of the Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

C. M. Putnam, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at the Wallace Manufacturing Company, Jonesville, S. C., is now with Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

D. W. Shelton, formerly with the Woodside Cotton Mills Company, Greenville, S. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Wallace Manufacturing Company, Jonesville, S. C.

George B. West, Jr., president of the Dixie Mercerizing Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been appointed as a member of the National Association of Manufacturers' Committee on Industrial Practices.

T. Moore, formerly with Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., is now superintendent of the spun rayon carding department of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

William S. Coulter, of Greensboro, N. C., secretary of the Burlington Mills Corporation, has been appointed a member of the National Association of Manufacturers committee on relations of Government to industry.

Emslie Nicholson has resigned as vice-president and treasurer of Monarch Mills, Union and Sockhart, S. C., and will become president of the Lockhart Power Company.

R. K. Patrick has resigned as manager and superintendent of the Cayuga Linen & Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., to accept a similar position with a mill at Englewood, Tenn.

A. H. Robbins, general manager of the Gayle, Eureka, and Springstein Units of the Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., has been re-elected a member of the Board of School Trustees for a period of six years.

W. S. Coulter has been named temporary treasurer of the Burlington Mills Corporation, with headquarters in Greensboro, N. C., following the resignation of E. F. Addiss.

C. A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., has recently been initiated into Phi Psi, honorary textile fraternity, as an honorary member. The initiation was held at State College, Raleigh, N. C.

J. V. McCombs has resigned as superintendent of the Pilot Mills Company, Raleigh, N. C. He is now representing Quaker Chemical Products Company, of Conshohocken, Pa., in the South Carolina and Georgia territory. His headquarters are in Spartanburg, S. C.

D. W. Anderson, treasurer of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, and president of the Judson Mills, South Carolina Concerns, has accepted the position of vice-president and treasurer of the Monarch Mills at Union and Lockhart, S. C.

Mason Studdard, formerly with the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., now has a position in the bleaching department of Werthan Bag Corporation, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Studdard is a graduate of the textile school of Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn).

Annual Meeting of Southern Textile Association To be Held at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

The annual convention of the Southern Textile Association will be held this year at Myrtle Beach, S. C., on June 16th and 17th.

As has been the custom in the past, there will be convention sessions during the mornings, and the afternoons and evenings will be devoted to sport and amusement.

The banquet for Associate Members and their guests will be held on Thursday evening, June 15th.

A very attractive program is being formulated, and formal announcement will be made within the next few days.

HOUGHTON WOOL TOPS

Prompt Shipment All Grades on Short Notice

Suitable for Blends with Rayon or Cotton

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

253 Summer St.

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CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL
TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by
Clinton Company
CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

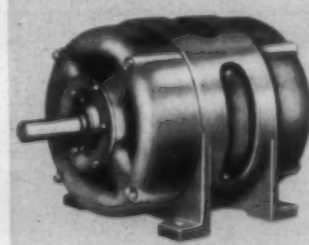
SERVICE

IMPROVE PRODUCTION

CUT COSTS

and

SAVE SPACE



with DIEHL TEXTILE MOTORS

Power savings through increased efficiency, space savings through compactness and better production through trouble-free machine operation result where DIEHL TEXTILE MOTORS are used to modernize drives. This explains why they are preferred by many prominent textile mills. Utilize Diehl's half-century experience in quality motor building and extensive knowledge of textile application to improve your motor drives. Exceptional facilities are available for the rapid development of specialized motor equipment to meet individual requirements.

DIEHL MANUFACTURING CO. • Elizabethport, N. J.

Electrical Division of The Singer Manufacturing Company
ATLANTA OFFICE: 172 TRINITY AVENUE, S. W.

Textile Department

P. N. THORPE & CO. — 267 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

John O'Neill Goes With Dary

John H. O'Neill, who has been with the Atlanta office of the Draper Corporation for nine years, has resigned to accept a position with the Dary Ring Traveler Company of Taunton, Mass. He will have his headquarters in Atlanta and will handle the Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee territory with Charles Ashley, who has been with the Dary Ring Traveler Company for many years.

W. C. Vereen Seriously Ill

Moultrie, Ga.—W. C. Vereen, banker and president of the Moultrie Cotton Mill, is reported to be seriously ill as the result of a heart attack. Mr. Vereen, who is 79 years of age, recently gave \$50,000 to the Vereen Memorial Hospital which is to be opened about July 1st.

Clifton Watson Joins Litchfield Shuttle Co.

Clifton E. Watson, of Worcester, Mass., has accepted the position of general Sales Manager for the Litchfield Shuttle Company of Southbridge, Mass. Mr. Watson



Plant of Litchfield Shuttle Company

recently resigned as vice-president and general manager of the Watson-Williams Manufacturing Company of Millbury and Leicester, Mass., a position he held since his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1922.

The Litchfield Shuttle Company has the largest plant in this country devoted exclusively to the manufacture of shuttles. The plant is equipped to make all types of shuttles and specializes in the manufacture of fibre-clad shuttles. The company will also handle the sales of other products allied to the weaving industry.

Coming Textile Events

MAY 20

Southern Master Mechanics Division of Southern Textile Association, Spring Meeting, Parker High School, Greenville, S. C., 10 A. M.

MAY 25-26

Chattanooga Textile Group, Annual Golf Tournament, Skeet Shoot, and Banquet, Golf and Country Club, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, Annual Convention, Cloister Hotel, Sea Island, Ga.

MAY 27

Weaving and Slashing Section of South Carolina Division of Southern Textile Association, Spring Meeting, Greenville, S. C.

JUNE 1-2

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, Annual Convention, High Hampton Inn, Cashiers, N. C.

JUNE 16-17

Southern Textile Association, Annual Convention, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

JUNE 23-24

Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Annual Outing, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

H. P. Schaefer Represents Best Lock Co.

H. P. Schaefer has been appointed Southern factory representative for the Best Universal Lock Company, of Indianapolis, manufacturers of the patented "interchangeable core."

The interchangeable core is said to be the most noteworthy change in the mechanics of locking devices since locks were first manufactured and sold commercially. Advantages claimed for the system are greater protection, simplicity, and economy. All Best locks may be keyed individually, keyed alike, master keyed or grand master keyed with other Best locks of any other type.

Mr. Schaefer, who is well known to the Southern textile trade, announces appointment of the following distributors: Industrial Supply Co., LaGrange, Ga.; Macon Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Owen-Richards, Birmingham, Ala.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Byrd Miller Will Represent Marquette Metal Products Co.

Byrd Miller, well known manufacturer's agent, Greenville, S. C., has been appointed representative for Marquette Metal Products Company to sell Marquette No-Vibra Spinning and Twisting Spindles in the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

P. H. Baker Promoted By Texas Co.

P. H. Baker, who has been a representative of the Texas Company in the South for a number of years, has been transferred to the national sales division as textile engineer and will cover the entire textile industry. Mr. Baker is a graduate engineer and received his degree at Georgia Tech. He will continue to make his home in Spartanburg, S. C.

John C. Martin Joins Aridye

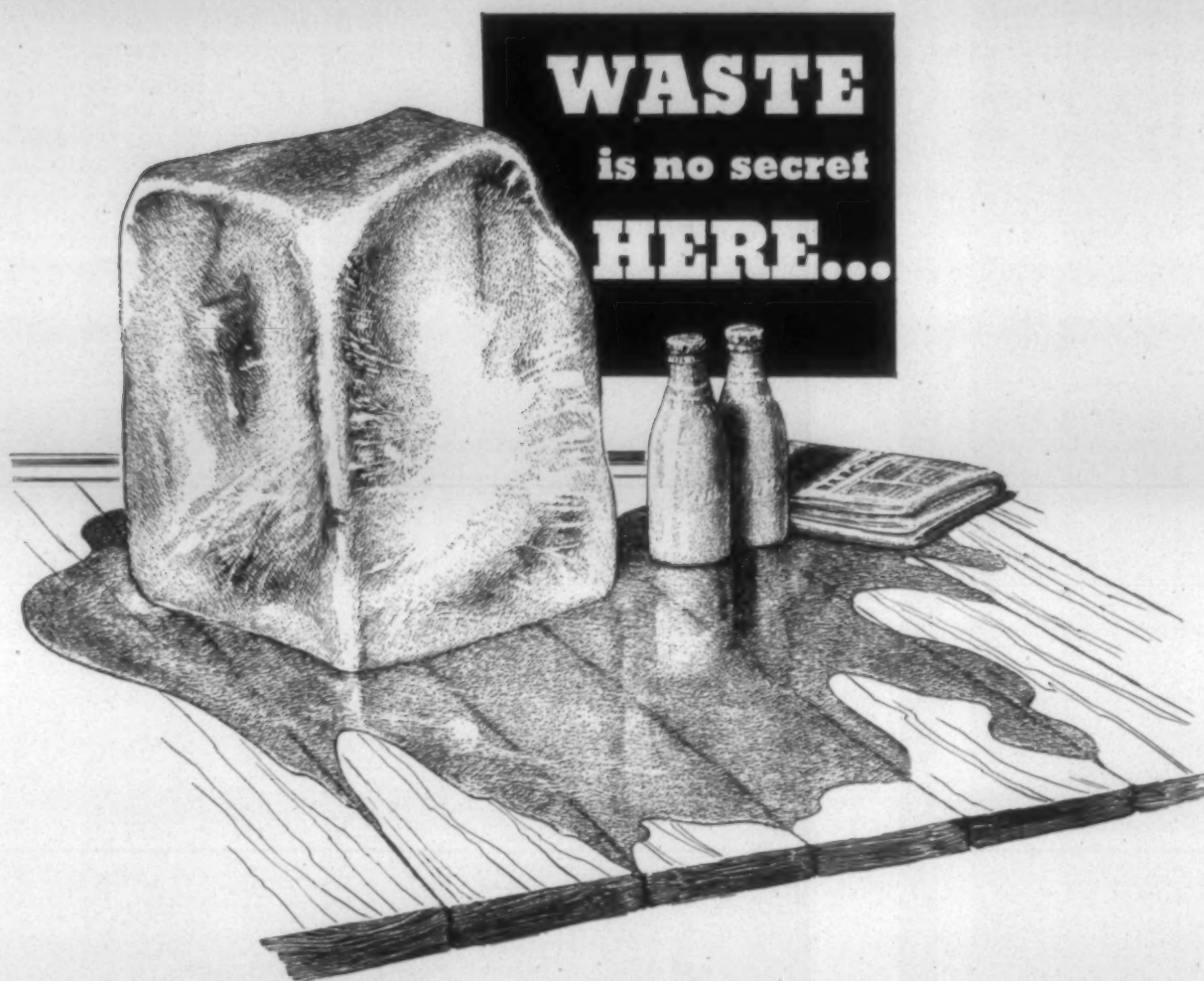
John C. Martin has left the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company to join the Aridye Corporation, Fair Lawn, N. J., as sales representative for New England. Mr. Martin was manager of the finishing department at Ware Shoals. Prior to that, he was associated with the Hartsville Print and Dye Works, the Pontiac Finishing Plant, and the U. S. Finishing Company.

W. H. Cobb Promoted By U. S. Rubber Co.

Willard H. Cobb, for the past several years general factory manager, mechanical goods plants, United States Rubber Co., has been appointed general manager of the Mechanical Goods and General Products divisions. This position includes supervision of the manufacture of Lastex yarn and rubber thread.

In announcing the appointment, F. B. Davis, Jr., president, said that it was in line with the policy of promoting from within to fill important positions in the company.

Herbert E. Smith, vice-president, will continue supervision of all the activities of the divisions.



BUT HIDDEN BEARING LUBRICATION LOSSES...
cost us \$1,000 a day until we used Tycol Green Cast Grease

"Hot bearings caused thinning of the lubricant—and necessitated frequent shut-downs to permit the cams to cool off. Very often, we would have as many as two shut-downs a day, from fifteen minutes to an half-hour each. It costs us \$15 a minute to shut-down — so you can see that we were paying a mighty high price for poor lubrication. As soon as we began using Tycol Green Cast Grease, we knew that we had found the solution to all our troubles. We have no more hot cams or tight bearings."

This plant, like many others using Tycol Green Cast Grease, find that they get better protection and more effective lubrication per pound of grease. Here's the reason: The finest cylinder oil is compounded with a minimum of soap in Tycol Green Cast Grease. More oil and less soap per pound of grease is used. More lubricating oil per pound means more economical lubrication. The grease is water-repellent. It "stays put" indoors or out.

If you are interested in banishing waste, call in a Tide Water engineer. He will recommend a proper consistency to suit your various needs. Tide Water Associated Oil Company, Tide Water Division, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.



THERE IS A COMPLETE
 LINE OF TYCOL LUBRICANTS
 SCIENTIFICALLY ENGINEERED
 FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL USE

TIDE WATER

I N D U S T R I A L L U B R I C A N T S

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Southern Textile Association Meetings

During the past year there has been an increased interest in the Division meetings of the Southern Textile Association and all such meetings have been well attended.

At the Raleigh meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division on May 6th there was an attendance of 250, although only about 12 mill men had attended the research meeting which was held on the previous day under the auspices of the Textile Foundation.

The meeting of the Carders and Spinners' Section of the South Carolina Division, held at Spartanburg, S. C., last Saturday, was well attended and the discussions were active and along practical lines.

The textile industry of the South owes a debt of gratitude to Marshall Dilling, the Executive Secretary of the Southern Textile Association.

While Mr. Dilling does not attend all of the Division meetings, he is the directing force behind them, and he has much to do with shaping the programs.

For the good of the Association, we hope it will be many years before Marshall Dilling relinquishes the position which he has filled so well and through which he has been able to render a distinct service to the textile industry.

Gorman Speaks

Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers, recently said in Washington, D. C.

"A lot of people are going to get hurt" before the campaign between the A. F. of L. and CIO to enroll textile workers is ended.

Francis J. Gorman sold the United Textile Workers to the CIO and received as his compensation a sizeable monthly salary.

As long as that salary continued, he offered no opposition to the CIO, but a court decision declared his sale illegal and he was kicked out.

He is now trying to take the United Textile Workers away from the CIO and heaps abuse upon his former friends. Francis J. Gorman is both a parasite and a blatherskite, and the sooner the A. F. of L. applies the boot to the seat of Gorman's pants, the better they will stand before the textile employees and employers of the South.

Large Mail Order Sales

Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Sears, Roebuck & Co., recently announced to his stockholders that this season's sales are the largest in the history of the company and that profits for the first quarter were about double those of the same period last year.

When retail sales are large, stocks of goods are being depleted and must be replenished. If other merchants are having the same experience as Sears, Roebuck & Co., it will not be long before orders come through to the mills.

A Constructive Move

The Legislature of North Carolina has made a very constructive move in adopting a permanent revenue law.

In the past, each legislature has had to start from the ground up and spend weeks fighting over each tax suggested, but future legislatures will consider only changes or modifications and save much time.

Among the features of the permanent revenue law is a 3% general sales tax, with exemptions on only a few basic foods, and a 6 cents per gallon tax on gasoline.

While other State legislatures argue over the advisability of a general sales tax, the people of North Carolina have become convinced that it is a fair tax, and the opposition is now so small

as to be given little consideration. The State spends money for schools, police, roads, etc., and the sales tax simply means that everyone who benefits by such expenditures contributes something to the expense.

The permanent revenue law of North Carolina, a State which only permits its legislature to meet once every two years, is a constructive move and will be a great time saver.

Textile Golf Tournament

A Textile Golf Tournament, sponsored by the TEXTILE BULLETIN and the SOUTHERN KNITTER, will be held at the Carolina Golf Club, near Charlotte, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 9th, 10th and 11th, and if this tournament is a success it will be held annually hereafter.

The tournament is primarily for textile manufacturers and it is our ambition to have as participants in the tournament mill presidents, treasurers, superintendents, engineers and employees.

N. C. Textile Manufacturers Association
Society of Textile Engineers and Technicians

whether it be composed of textile manufacturers or machinery and supply representatives, there will be prizes for the winner and the runner-up. There will be no consolation flights.

We have arranged this tournament for Friday, Saturday and Sunday so that little time would be lost from the mills. Most golfers play on Sunday and without playing the finals on Sunday, another day away from the mill would be required.

We hope that mill officials will encourage their employees to enter this tournament and we hope that many mill presidents and treasurers will further its real purpose by entering themselves. We also hope that all large mills will enter teams.

Full details of the First Annual Textile Golf Tournament will be found on pages 22 and 24 of this issue.

Giving Glamor to Cotton Goods

The cotton textile industry is indebted to *Life* for a very fine effort on behalf of a greater use of cotton goods.

The May 8th issue of *Life* features eight pages of illustrations and discussion of the quality and style of modern cotton goods, including many beautiful dresses.

WPA Workers Strike Over Having to Carry Tools

WPA workmen at new high school athletic field at Travelers Rest, S. C., struck because they were compelled to carry their tools to and from a toolhouse on the edge of the athletic field.

We assume that they did not mind leaning on the shovels after they were brought to them but they struck against having to go and get their tools and shovels.

W. E. Beattie Memorial

On June 4th and with appropriate ceremonies, a monument to the late W. E. Beattie, president of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, will be unveiled at Piedmont, S. C.

P. Jacobs, of Clinton, and D. W. Daniel, of Clemson College, are scheduled as the speakers, and W. C. Cothran, of Greenville, will preside.

"Master Willie" Beattie, as he was affectionately known, was held in high esteem by the employees of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company and it is very appropriate that a monument to him should be placed in their midst.

Mill News

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The local unit of the Consolidated Textile Corporation will be closed through the month of May because of unsettled market conditions, L. L. Langley, vice-president in charge of operations, said April 28th.

PORTERDALE, GA.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company has built an addition with 100,000 square feet, in which new machinery will be installed, the space being ample for 250 additional looms.

WINONA, MISS.—Brought to Winona under Mississippi's plan for balancing agriculture with industry, a new factory is soon to begin operation here. The Winona Bedspread Company, operated by R. D. Sanders, of Jackson, and a group of New York associates, will engage in the manufacture of spreads, bath mats and similar products.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Erlanger Cotton Mills, of this place, reported to the secretary of state of North Carolina that it paid a total of \$8,612.50 in lobbyist's fees and expenses during the 1939 general assembly of N. C.

The payments, all to Lexington attorneys or law firms, were in connection with defeating an effort to extend the city limits of Lexington so as to include the mills and village.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Further modernization of the Avondale and Cowikee Mills, expected to cost more than half a million dollars this year, is now under way, comments Donald Comer, chairman of the board of the Avondale Mills. Long draft roving to take care of such needs in every plant is also being installed.

Mr. Comer comments that this program is just following the usual line of keeping the plants modernized with up-to-date machinery.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Victor Monaghan Company reports for the year ended March 31, 1939, a net profit of \$113,987, after depreciation, as compared with a net profit of \$370,879 in the preceding fiscal year.

Earnings for the year just ended are equivalent, as preferred dividends, to \$1.57 a share on 49,372 common shares outstanding, as against \$6.76 a common share the same number of common shares in the 1937 fiscal year.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Judge Frank K. Myers, in U. S. District Court at Charleston, has announced he will file an order granting the Hartsville Print & Dye Works of Hartsville, 60 days in which to file a plan of reorganization under Section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act. He terminated a three-day hearing on a petition of a creditors' committee to dissolve an injunction against the closure of a mortgage securing the bonds.

The committee seeks to terminate the 77B proceeding under which Hartsville Print & Dye Works has been operating since July 1, 1935.

KINGSFORD, TENN.—On May 1, 1939, the Fisher-Beck Hosiery Mills was placed in bankruptcy, and since that time the machinery and equipment have been sold and moved away.

SANFORD, N. C.—Sanford Cotton Mills, using around 70 looms has started the manufacture of rayon fabrics. While the company maintains around 500 looms, rayons will be manufactured on only this number.

CHESTER, S. C.—Twenty modern residences are being constructed at the Eureka Mills Plant of the Springs Cotton Mills. Ten will be five-room residences and ten will be four-room.

NEWRY, S. C.—The Courtenay Manufacturing Company, which was recently purchased by J. B. Abney and interests, has begun partial operation again, and in the very near future should be operating in all departments.

This mill, which produces hosiery, socks and underwear, has a capacity of 624,000 pairs of socks and 624,000 pairs of underwear per year.

FROM 4's TO 140... BETTER YARNS with Savings up to 34%

THIS *Saving* HAS BEEN MADE

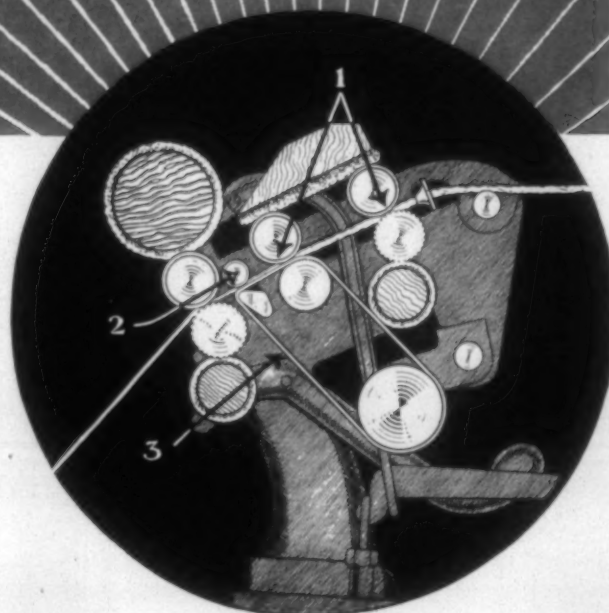
ON OVER 5,750,000 SPINDLES equipped with Saco-Lowell Better Draft Units. Not only do these units make stronger, more even, and better-looking yarn, but do it with less ends down and less waste.

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE is a large South Carolina mill with 31,440 spindles of Saco-Lowell Better Draft Spinning attaining the production formerly requiring 40,608 conventional spindles, and in addition 78 roving frames are no longer needed.

MANY SIMILAR RESULTS in Europe, South America, and other countries are convincing evidence that, of all the long draft available today, more than any other does the Saco-Lowell Better Draft meet the demands of mills insistent on economy in operation, effectiveness in drafting, simplicity in construction, and adaptability to all the commercial cottons used today, regardless of character or origin.

SACO-LOWELL BETTER DRAFT SYSTEM is equally efficient on synthetic staple fibres and mixtures of this material with cotton.

OUR ENGINEERS and technicians will gladly co-operate with mills interested in improving their operating conditions, or assuring their profits through a well planned modernization program.



1. A DEFINITE BREAK DRAFT assured by two positively weighted rolls with highly effective fibre-holding and fibre-drafting surfaces.

2. A CONTROL ROLLER feeds the shorter fibres with regularity, and allows the longer strength-giving ones to be drawn from the strand without breakage.

3. A CARRIER APRON whose single function is transporting the strand of unlocked fibres. It has nothing to do with the drafting, and its performance is unaffected by age or atmospheric conditions.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.
Charlotte, N. C. Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.



Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

Do Doublings Effect Roving Quality?

Editor:

Since I first started work in a cotton mill I have always heard that the more doublings given the sliver and roving in the card room the more even the work would be. I accepted this as a fact, since it seemed logical, but the other day I was talking to a man who argued that mills could get along just as well with a lot less doubling than they now do, and that the final yarn would look and be better.

I am wondering if there is any real basis for this man's argument, or whether it is just a pet notion of his.

T. M. M.

Reply

Editor:

The question of the proper number of doublings to get the best yarn is one that has been bothering all of us for a long time, and there are so many other things involved in the matter until I don't believe that it will ever be possible to say that a certain number of doublings will be proper for any particular yarn or mill.

We all know that the more processes that cotton has to go through the more likelihood there is of damaging the fibers. So it stands to reason that if the doublings are reduced there will be fewer chances of damaging the fiber. However, just the cutting out of doublings will not necessarily help unless steps are taken to improve on the evenness of the sliver or roving.

Doubling, as everyone should know, merely serves the purpose of evening out thick or thin places that have occurred at some previous process, and would be unnecessary if an absolutely uniform card sliver could be produced. Since this is impossible, at least at present, the number of doublings that are necessary to get maximum evening of the sliver largely depends on the condition of the drawing and roving frames.

If the opening and carding has been done properly and the card sliver reaches the drawing in first class condition, with a minimum of variation from standard, I can see no reason why one process of drawing is not entirely sufficient for all practical purposes of evening. I say this because I have tried it and found that it worked satisfactorily. If the mill is equipped with the new controlled drawing the results will be even better.

After leaving the drawing the amount of doubling would depend entirely on the equipment of the mill with regard to drafting possibilities and also on the count of roving desired. If long draft roving frames are used there will likely be only one doubling following the drawing, and this should be sufficient. However, it has been my

experience that with long draft roving frames it is better to use double process drawing, rather than single process.

If the mill is equipped with the conventional type of roving frames there may be as many as 16 total doublings, following the drawing, before the roving goes to the spinning room, though 8 is more the average. The use of double roving in the creel of the roving frames acts mostly to in some measure correct the faults of the machine immediately preceding it. In other words, the doubling at the intermediate is largely for the purpose of evening up thick and thin places made on the slubber, etc.

On conventional draft roving frames, making fine roving, it may be necessary to have as many as 488 doublings; on very coarse numbers it may be possible to get by with only 72 doublings, providing the yarn can be spun from slubber roving.

On the new types of long draft roving frames, at least some of them, it is possible to get fairly fine roving counts with as little as 12 doublings (where only one process of drawing is used, which is not to be preferred in my opinion). With two processes of drawing there will be only 72 doublings. It has been my experience that the long draft roving frames, with the smaller number of doublings, give a better and more uniform yarn than is ordinarily obtained on the conventional frames, using the larger number of doublings.

GEO. R. S.

Uneven Laps and Bad Selvage on Pickers

Editor:

I have only recently taken over the job as overseer of carding at this mill, and find that the picker laps are coming off in what I consider bad condition. The selvages are ragged and uneven, and the variation in weight throughout the lap is too much.

Having never been faced with this particular condition in the other mills in which I have worked, I have not been able to get the laps in as good shape as I want them. Could you refer me to someone who might be able to give me some suggestions that would straighten me out on this trouble.

W. E. H.

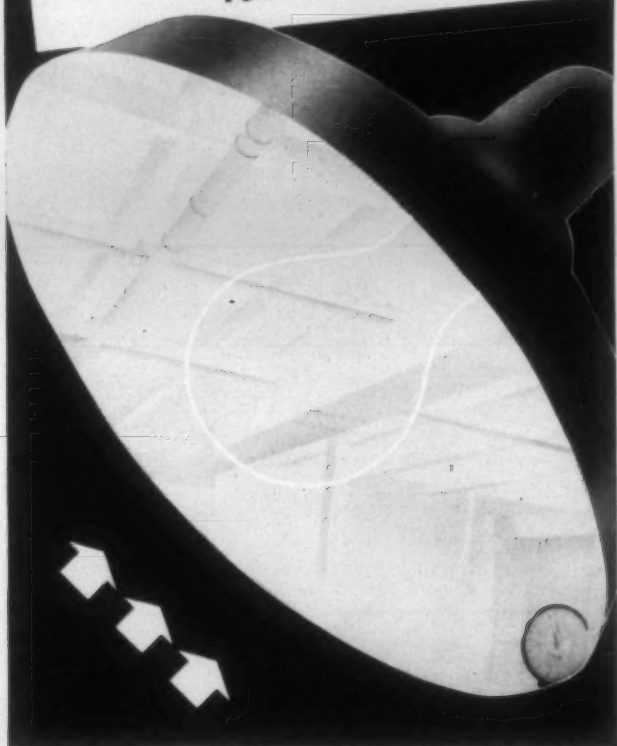
Effect of pH Control of Humidifier Water

Editor:

Recently I overheard a conversation in which a mill superintendent stated that he eliminated any need for conditioning of his filling before weaving merely by controlling the pH value of the water supplying his humidifiers throughout the mill. I am wondering if it is possible to entirely eliminate kinky filling by this method, and if it is possible, how to go about it.

E. B. R.

FIRST STEP IN LIGHT CONDITIONING YOUR PLANT



Ceilings and Walls painted with Light-Reflecting SAVE-LITE

Better light, better sight . . . better work, fewer errors, lower production costs—that's an axiom in modern plant management.

And the first step to better light . . . perfect light conditioning . . . is ceilings and walls painted with lastingly white Sherwin-Williams Save-Lite.

Whatever the type of textile work you do, you'll find a Save-Lite specially formulated to stand up, keep its high light reflecting whiteness under the most "difficult" conditions prevailing in your plant.

Let the Sherwin-Williams painting technician make a survey of your buildings. He'll tell you exactly which kind of Save-Lite you need and where you need it. No obligation. Or write for the Sherwin-Williams "Plant Conditioning Report." It is free. Address The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio and all principal cities.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SAVE-LITE
THE PLANT CONDITIONING PAINT

YOU WON'T BE "CAUGHT NAPPING" IF YOU
DEPEND ON **ASHWORTH NAPPER CLOTHING**



We are pioneers in the American Napper clothing field. Voluminous case histories of past experience and a practical "napper man" on our service staff make it possible for us to intelligently analyze your napper clothing problems. Adequate production facilities and a sizeable stock of standard constructions also enable us to solve them quickly.

Whether your requirements are for napper clothing, card clothing or other similar products, you can depend on Ashworth for an uninterrupted supply, prompt repairs, and ready availability because of—

3 FACTORIES
TALL RIVER, WORCESTER, PHILADELPHIA

6 REPAIR SHOPS
TALL RIVER, PHILADELPHIA, CHARLOTTE, GREENVILLE, ATLANTA, DALLAS

7 DISTRIBUTING POINTS
TALL RIVER, WORCESTER, PHILADELPHIA, CHARLOTTE, GREENVILLE, ATLANTA, DALLAS

ASHWORTH BROS., INC. Woolen Div., AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Factories, Repair Shops and Distributing Points as above
Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Texas
★ **PRODUCTS AND SERVICES:** Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery • Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes • Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire • Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire • Lickerins and Top Flats Re-clothed.

Announcing

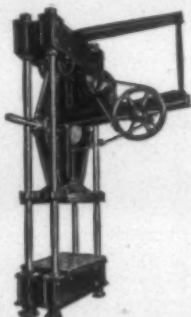
The opening of a warehouse in Greenville, S. C., where parts for all makes of Traverse and Roller Cotton Card Grinders will be stocked together with Emery Filleting.

B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY

Worcester, Mass.

Greenville, S. C.

BALING PRESS



Motor Drive, Silent Chain,
Center of Screw.

Push Button Control—Reversing
Switch with limit stops
up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere
you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more
about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.

328 West Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WANTED

USED 5-Foot Saco-Lowell SLASHER Cylinders!
In Answering State Where Located, Condition, and
Price.

Address "Buyer"
Care Textile Bulletin
Charlotte, N. C.

Mill News

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Armco Finishing Company, Inc., filed in Guilford County Court a certificate changing its principal office to Guilford County from Alamance County, a move approved recently by the directors. The certificate is signed by Britt M. Armfield as vice-president and Ben Cone as secretary.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A record attendance of the preferred stockholders of the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company, in process of liquidation since 1933, was present to give unanimous approval to the course of liquidation as directed by Donald Comer, of Birmingham and New York, and his board of trustees. They also approved a plan to ask the Guilford Superior Court to extend the statutory time of liquidation for three years after June 16, when it was due to expire.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The municipal council at a recent meeting voted unanimously to place in circulation resident freeholders' petitions calling for an election for the issuance of \$65,000 worth of general obligation bonds to finance the construction of waterworks facilities for the enlargement of the existing city-owned waterworks plant at the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company on Stewart Street. The finishing company, desiring further to expand and thereby add 200 workers to its pay roll, has asked the city to provide a million more gallons of water a day.

ST. PAULS, N. C.—Under a decree by Federal Judge I. M. Meekins, filed in United States District Court in Fayetteville, John H. Small, of Washington, N. C., has been appointed receiver for St. Pauls Cotton Mill Company, Inc.

The receiver was directed to take possession of the mill property, sell out the personal property, including stock of goods on hand and supplies, and to report to the court a list of real estate, the amount of liens against it, and his recommendation as to the advisability and time of selling the real estate.

SENECA, S. C.—The Lansdale Company, of Providence, R. I., but which operates a plant at Seneca has secured a loan of \$1,024,000 through the Providence National Bank. It is announced that \$824,000 will be used to pay a R. F. C. loan and the remainder will be used to purchase plant equipment. It is not known how much of the new machinery will be installed at Seneca.

ROANOKE, VA.—Ballinger Company, Philadelphia, is architect for the proposed filter plant to be erected at American Viscose Corporation's rayon plant here and which will more than double the capacity of present filtering facilities.

Plans call for enlargement of the filtering capacity by the installation of four of the latest type concrete filters with a capacity of 2,800 gallons a minute. The capacity of filters now is about 2,000 gallons. A new sedimentation basin will be housed in the proposed addition.

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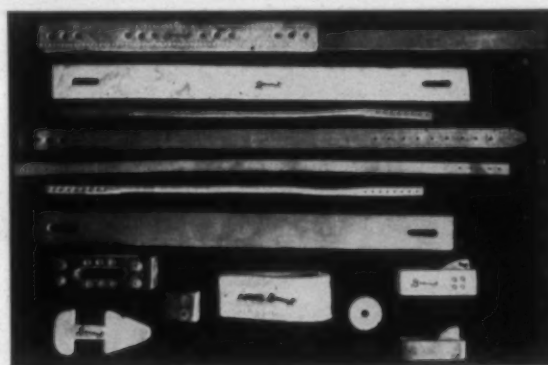


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Saco-Lowell Filling
Order for Philippines

Biddeford, Me.—K. A. Blaisdell, of the Saco-Lowell Shops, has returned from the Philippine Islands, where he has been one of three technical experts assisting the Government in an advisory capacity for the Pacific Commercial Company. Mr. Blaisdell has been in charge of spinning department installation, with W. P. Brock in charge of loom installations and D. E. Kelley as general mechanical work representative.

It has been announced there that 40,000 more spindles are to be installed in mills being started on the islands, for which money has been appropriated and part of which order is to be put through immediately at the plant of the Saco-Lowell Shops here.

Mr. Blaisdell has been in the Philippines for the past nine months. On his return trip he visited Hong Kong, Honolulu, Vancouver, and other important ports. He reports that a good many factories are being started in the Philippines, with funds from the 30 million dollars appropriated by the U. S. Government for providing the Philippines with industries.

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GREENVILLE BELTING COMPANY

Manufacturers of Leather Belting

Mill Strapping and Loop Pickers

S. T. A. Piedmont Division Discusses Spun Rayon—New Developments

(Continued from Page 18)

hard on the travelers, and you have to change them. We get very good results. We have been running it for three years, and we have had our ups and downs, but we are now getting along very nicely.

Mr. Dilling: How fine numbers have you spun on rayon?

Mr. Williams: The finest we ran was 44's. We are making some goods now 156 sley.

Mr. Dilling: Gentlemen, are there any questions you want to ask Mr. Williams?

A Member: Do you run double roving or single in the spinning?

Mr. Williams: We run both, according to the number. For fine numbers we run double roving.

Mr. Brannan: I should like to ask Mr. Williams what draft on his finisher roving frames and spinning he has that he has been able to set for 2" staple. On the kind with which I have had my experience I have never been able to get out that far.

Mr. Williams: Well, we have the Woonsocket speeder and Whitin drawing and Woonsocket slubber. The way we work it on our drawing is that we take one roller out. We get extra good results on the drawing. As to the speeder, I built the machine myself. I fooled with it a couple of years. We get extra good results from those frames, and now I am trying to handle the rayon in the same way.

Dull and Bright Luster

Mr. Bridges: Do you have any preference in the luster for your rayon mixtures with cotton? Are there not several different lusters in rayon?

Mr. Williams: Oh, yes, you can get it bright or dull.

Mr. Bridges: Does the luster make any difference in the appearance of the goods?

Mr. Williams: Most men specify dull or bright rayon. We use the bright. The customer usually specifies.

Question: Do you find short draft better in the spinning? Which would be best?

Mr. Williams: Well, I don't know; I have tried both ways on rayon. We run about 5 on the drawing, then 6 on the slubber, then 6.5 on the speeder. I run my jack about 7.5.

Question: what is your draft in spinning?

Mr. Williams: On the single about 7 and on double roving about 12.

Mr. Brannan: With what draft on your short draft spinning, or on long draft, do you find you get the best results?

Mr. Williams: Well, we figure from 6.5 to 7 on the speeders. I have been above that, but for good weaving on heavy construction I think we get better yarn the other way. Then on double creel we run from 11.5 to 12.

Mr. Brannan: I used a Washburn wooden roll, one-piece saddle. This happened to be on 25's warp. I drafted 20.5 on double and 16.66 on single. We were weaving 64/60, 100 per cent 1.5 denier, 1½" staple. That was Viscose rayon, and also the Italian type. There was very little difference in the rayon. It made an excellent product for print goods.

Mr. Williams: I would not undertake to do anything like that on my 30's to 44's.

Mr. Brannan: On my 30's I drafted 16.66.

Mr. Williams: We do not draft that high.

Mr. Brannan: Our experience has been that you can draft further and make a better piece of yarn with 1.5

(Continued on Page 42)

SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

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Philadelphia

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—With a single exception, the gray cloth market has been dull for the past several weeks, the exception being the 40-inch 48 x 48, 3.75 yard sheeting, which has been active under orders from the bagging trade.

The demand for this bagging material is the result of a combination of factors, according to observers, who attribute it both to the narrowing spread between the cotton containers and a similar container of jute and to continued promotion among users in the South to spur on sales of cotton bagging.

It is reported that today the spread between cotton and jute bags is only about \$5.00 per thousand, as compared with \$15.00 to \$20.00 more for cotton only a few months ago. However, even before the recent sharp rises in burlap prices, it was noted that cotton bags were gaining favor, and this was believed to be the result of a campaign to increase the uses of cotton in all fields, but particularly in the bagging field.

In spite of the dullness of the market, there has been little change in prices very recently. Reasons given for this have been varied as much as the reasons advanced for the market not reacting favorably toward the lessening of the tension in Europe and the upward trend of the securities markets and industrial indexes.

Spinnable cotton continues to be scarce, and mills are forced to pay a premium for the better grades. This has probably had some effect on the reluctance of the mills to shade prices at this time, as well as the fact that it is reported that most mills are not able to show a profit on operations with prices at their present levels.

The recommended 32½ cent minimum wage continues to have an unsettling effect on the market and probably will continue to do so until such time as it is really put into effect and the mills have had time to accurately judge its effect on their production costs.

Reports of the proposed control plan for print cloths are that more and more looms have signified approval of the plan. At this time it is reported that about 80 per cent of the looms favor such control, and that would mean that only 15 per cent will have to be signed up in order to put the plan into effect, since 95 per cent of the looms are required to make it effective.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—The position of cotton yarns has improved somewhat during the past few weeks, and apparently the supply of yarn that was selling at less than the majority of the mills asking price has been exhausted or at least is at such a low level that standard yarn spinners are no longer concerned about it.

While production of combed yarn has been greater than orders booked for the past several weeks, it is noticed that mills are not accumulating any considerable yarn supply, and deliveries are holding up well in most all cases.

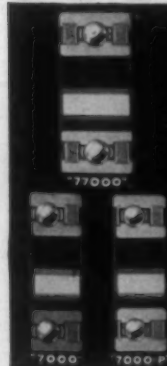
Reflecting still the uncertainty surrounding the possibilities of unfavorable action of the Wage and Hour Board and the instability of the cotton markets, mills are not willing to accept orders at present prices for delivery later than June. Buyers in general have shown themselves willing to pay more for yarn than they were a month ago, but they are still not willing to go up far enough to assure themselves of an adequate supply of yarn later than July.

Reliable sources have indicated that there is little likelihood of the minimum wage of 32½ cents going into effect on July 1st, as was recommended by the committee, but the more important suppliers of yarns are not taking many chances on this report, and are unwilling to book large business later than that date.

Customers who a month ago were shopping about for numerous small lots of fair quality yarns at below general market cost have in many cases returned to their regular supply. They have found that the supply of such yarn is low at this time, and the expense of shopping around, as well as the lower quality of the available stocks, have discouraged any further ventures of this type.

In the carded yarn groups, prices are responding narrowly to minor changes in volume of buying. At times the knitters come in for yarn and suppliers stiffen their asking prices accordingly. At other times the action seems predominant in weaving yarns. There is as yet no broadening of demand such as would cause a general upward movement of yarn quotations. In the South in recent weeks considerable "missionary work" has been done among weak sellers.

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RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Established 1834

S. T. A. Piedmont Division Discusses Spun Rayon—New Developments

(Continued from Page 39)

denier $1\frac{1}{2}$ " staple with rayon than with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Sea Island cotton.

Mr. Williams: What multiple do you use?

Mr. Brannan: I use 3.5 in the warp and from 2.75 to 3.0 in the filling. We cut our spindle speed from 9,600 down to about 8,000.

Mr. Williams: You have to do that on account of the twisting?

Mr. Brannan: Yes. We ran then about eight turns above what the spindle makers recommended for that particular number. But it ran very satisfactorily.

Handling of Spun Rayon Waste

N. G. Hardie, General Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte: I should like to ask Mr. Williams what waste he puts back in his regular spun rayon—that is, what process waste he puts in and to how high a percentage he puts it in.

Mr. Williams: We put practically all our waste back but do not run it in our fine numbers. We run a lot of noils, so we run the waste in that.

Mr. Hardie: What waste would you use in making that 156 sley you were talking about?

Mr. Williams: We put all the drawing waste back in. But we do not take out any strips.

Mr. Bridges: Was that straight rayon, or was it a mixture, with the extra process?

Mr. Williams: Spun rayon.

Mr. Bridges: Straight rayon?

Mr. Williams: That is right. If you are going to run a mixture then you have to have more processes.

Mr. Bridges: You think, then, by running more processes, even though it is mixed, it would be better?

Mr. Williams: Yes, sir.

L. L. Blaylock, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Erlanger Cotton Mill, Lexington, N. C.: You spoke about not having and strips. What method do you use for getting rid of strips?

Mr. Williams: We set our stripping plate. Then we slow the flats down. We have eliminated practically all our strips.

Mr. Blaylock: When you do use strips and put them back in, in what do you put them?

Mr. Williams: I run them in coarse numbers and plaits.

Mr. Blaylock: You spoke about short draft in your spinning room. Do you have any long draft?

Mr. Williams: Everything is short draft.

Running Strips Back

Mr. Brannan: Mr. Williams spoke about slowing his flats down. That is all right. But card cylinders and flats cost a lot of money. You can not put in either one for less than \$100. The slower you run your flats, the more subject you are to facing your cards. I took the

stripping comb in front, took the front brush out, and let the strips go completely over my card in the direction from the front. I got a rod that was the length from the front to the back, to the last stand that holds the top flat. I took that out and put one in that stuck out about 6 inches on the side. On the back plate of the hood, so to speak, from the lick-in, I let those strips comb off on the lick-in body and feed back into the regular work, which would give an even feed with the waste returning into the card sliver. In doing that I had to change my draft. I mention these things because if you try to do it without that you will say I am all wet. I had to change my card sliver about five grains and had to change the draft. I found that was the most practical way to run those card strips back, and then I did not have to have anybody fooling with them. In that way you do not have to have anybody to take them out. Just let them continuously feed back into the regular work. I had 75 cards doing it and was able to do it until they put me on voiles. I do not know whether you are making any voiles or not, but you can not do it there. So don't try.

Mr. Williams: When your cylinder laps up if you go right back to the picker room you will find the trouble is caused there. This one-process picking will not put a rayon lap in first-class condition when it goes to the card. The better condition you put that lap in, the less trouble you are going to have with your cards. When you see it jerking in, that is not caused by anything except an uneven lap. It is better to put that lap through another process in the picker room than to take it to your cards and try to cure it.

Mr. Dilling: I should like to ask if a lot of that does not depend upon the condition in which the rayon is received. Some of it is in better condition than other lots?

Mr. Williams: Yes, sir. We take our bales and open them up and let it lie. I do not think you can run it off a bale. Some of it is packed closer.

Mr. Dilling: Some of it is packed very tight?

Mr. Williams: Yes, sir. I would say that today, though, rayon is in much better condition than it was even a year ago.

Mr. Blaylock: I want to ask Mr. Brannan at what speed he was running his card cylinder.

Mr. Brannan: I was running my card at a cylinder speed of 165; lick-in speed around 300. That was on a 52-grain sliver. With that particular speed the doffer had little trouble.

A Member: How does that relation of card speed to lick-in affect your breaking strength?

Mr. Brannan: We all know, and it is needless to say, that the more waste you get out of your cotton the better the breaking strength will be. But the average mill has found that, unless it is on voiles or a high grade of broadcloth or something like that, due to the high cost of material the mill can make more money by returning the waste into the goods, and it does not affect the quality of the goods enough so that it is noticeable—leaving out voiles and those other things.

(Continued in Next Issue)



Onyxsan, the perfected Cation-Active softener, produces a surpassing rich, silky, velvety softness on all cellulosic fabrics. Being substantive, Onyxsan exhausts into the fibres to make these desirable effects permanent to repeated laundering and dry-cleaning. Onyxsan is easy and economical to use, either in the dyebath or as a finish. Write for details, sample or demonstration.

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Specialists in Finishing Materials
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CATION ACTIVE ONYXSAN
PERMANENT SOFT FINISH



Atlanta Textile Club Formed

Atlanta, Ga.—Formation of the Atlanta Textile Club, during the first week in May, marked the first attempt in the history of the Atlanta market for this kind of co-operation. The club plans to hold a luncheon meeting on the first Monday of each month, and also to have semi-annual social meetings.

At the first meeting Garnett C. Robey, representing the Riverside & Dan Rixer Cotton Mills, was elected president of the club.

Other officers include: Robert A. McKay, representing Wellington, Sears Co., vice-president; and H. C. Allen, Jr., president of Sterling Textile Co., secretary-treasurer. These officers will serve for the period until January 1, 1940.

Other action taken at the meeting was to advise that any visiting salesmen or representatives from other markets who are in Atlanta on the first Monday of each month are cordially invited to attend the luncheons.

Those present at the meeting included: John H. Grobli, representing Cannon Mills; Thos. J. McKenna and Thos. J. Nicholas, Pepperell Mfg. Co.; J. C. Gun-

nin, Cannon Mills; R. E. Douglass, Pacific Mills; J. Harry McGinty, Jr., J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; Garnett C. Robey, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills; Charles Renner, Jr., Southbridge Finishing Co., D. Bernstein & Son, Alexander & Strasbourger, J. W. Goddard & Sons, and Fabrics Sales Corp.; Wm. C. Horton, Jr., Patent Button Co.; Paul A. Young, Pacific Mills; William I. Hudson, Jr., Muscogee Mfg. Co. and Monument Mills; George W. Henderson, Factoring Division, Trust Co. of Georgia; Kenneth A. Meredith, representing various sweater mills; Tommie L. Osborne, Riegel Textile Corp.; R. K. Shepard, Kenneth A. Meredith; Claude E. Fitts, Fitts Cotton Goods Co.

Otis E. Hughes, representing Pacific Mills; Keith A. Quartermann, Hesslein & Co., Inc.; George M. Vaughan, Sterling Textile Co.; Hiram C. Allen, Clarence T. Barrett and Robert A. McKay, Wellington, Sears Co.; H. C. Allen, Jr., Sterling Textile Co., Iselin Jefferson Co., Lane Cotton Mill, J. W. Valentine Co., and Anniston Mfg. Co.; John G. Boyle, Bliss Fabyan & Co., Inc.; Ranson Burts, A. Steinam Co., H. London & Co., and Atlanta Woolen Mills; and Louis Lynch, Joshua L. Bailey & Co.

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How To Prevent Uneven Yarn

(Continued from Page 20)

good condition and the stop motions working properly. Set rolls for the staple being run. This can be done only by close observation and the use of a good sliver tester. Creeling drawing is important. (On carded yarn creel an equal amount of cans from stripped and unstripped cards.) After cleaning thoroughly, creel all of the drawing at one time. Run all ends through so as not to have any piecing in good work. Size drawing every four hours and change when one tooth in crown gear will put your sliver nearer the desired weight.

Frames

Frames must be kept in a good mechanical condition. Clean rolls and line stands every six months. Overhaul every twelve months. Check top rolls weekly. Keep all grooved and defective rolls out; keep ball bearings well oiled and in good condition. Incorrect tension causes uneven work. The overseer should know when and why the tension gear is changed. With correct tension you will have little trouble, provided you will keep your humidity regulated. Humidity is essential to correct tension and even drafting. A good roving tester will eliminate much uneven roving. Test roving from each frame every month and when changing from one hank roving to another. Size eight bobbins from every frame on each shift and change where one tooth in crown gear will put your hank roving nearer the desired weight. Over drafting and incorrect roll setting causes much uneven yarn. Only by close observation and with the help of a good roving tester can we arrive at the best draft and roller settings. Creeling is where much uneven work is made. See that the ends are spliced instead of lapping them.

Spinning

We may make almost perfect roving and then spin uneven yarn. Of course we must keep our frames in A-1 condition. Overhaul every year. The overseer should check every frame carefully, seeing that the spindles are plumb, the guide wires are set correctly, and that all gears, cylinders, and traverse-motions are in A-1 condition. Remove steel rolls at least every twelve months and clean. Line stands. Repair all worn and loose necks. Straighten all crooked rolls. Set rolls as closely as possible without making cockled yarn. A good set of smooth top rolls is very important. Keep draft around ten or twelve if possible, preferably ten. Never draft excessively. Work is "evened" by doubling and "unevened" by drafting. Other things to be watched are worn rings, worn out travelers, shaky bobbins, blunt skewers, weight levers partly resting on creel board, high front roll speed, and dry top rolls and stands. A constant relative humidity of approximately 65, with a temperature of 75°, is ideal running and working condition, which means better drafting and fewer ends down.

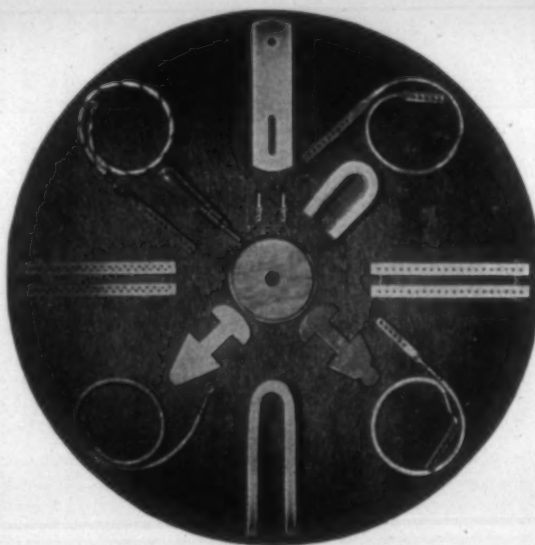
Cleaning

Cleaning through the mill is one of our biggest problems. Any accumulation of lint will surely find its way in the good stock and uneven work is the result. Have a schedule of cleaning for every machine and see that it is strictly carried out.

The last and most important paragraph refers to employees. Select sober, honest, loyal, and co-operative help. Help them and promote them whenever possible. This will encourage them and they in turn will assist you in the making of more even yarn.

"GEORGE."

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury
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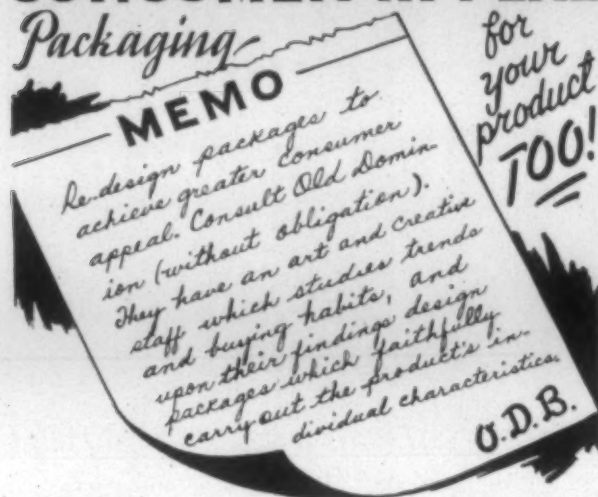
Over the Pole



IMPROVEMENT in aircraft goes on steadily, day after day. It is only when the combined effect of these little improvements is demonstrated, as in the plane the Russians used, in their flight over the top of the world, that we realize how much has been accomplished. Similar progress is demonstrated when a mill that has kept in step with technical advance proves itself in a much better competitive position. Such mills have learned the extraordinary advantages of Victor Circle-D Travelers. Have you? If not, write today for FREE samples.

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Incorporated
CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

The Economic Outlook

(Continued from Page 16)

twenty years but with far greater assurance for our own people, and with guaranties toward world peace not evident on any horizon today.

But all this is "hindsight" you say—*history*, if you please—and history is the voice of experience—not the counsel of expediency.

25 Billion Dollar Debt To Pay

It is never too late to pursue a sound course—though it may be surpassingly difficult and exceedingly embarrassing. So a reversal of national policy might prove today. For one thing, we have spent twenty-five billion dollars in a fruitless defense of our ill-chosen policies. This is going to be hard to repay—and would be even harder to repay under a change in policy, but it will be a cheap price to pay for a happy, sound America when and if repaid.

Business would object, for with gradually lowering tariff protection, earnings will drop—fixed charges will be hard to meet—it would mean very hard living for a while for industry.

Labor would object for it would mean a lowering of wage levels as price levels declined, but if it meant a restored purchasing power for agriculture, and an increase in living standards measured in things, there would be a net gain in a very short while. And in time it would mean re-employment of all who want to work.

Agriculture would object for it would mean cutting out subsidy—no adjustment checks, no reforestation checks, no subsidy of any kind—but freedom to produce and sell—and a lower market in which to purchase with sound dollars.

Government would object for it would mean abolition of hundreds of bureaus and hundreds of thousands of jobs. It would mean cut the expense of government—local, state, and national—from some ten or twelve billions—about 20% of the national income—to a much lower figure—perhaps not over four or five billions. And more than that it would mean a "loss of face"—an acknowledgement of failure. That should not be so embarrassing, however, for we've all been parties to that and we share the responsibility with those in public office—we are responsible because we didn't wake up to our duties as citizens and try—long ago—to stop it. Try by working and not merely by talking.

Unpleasant Alternative

The alternatives to a unanimous decision to retrace our steps and start along the path we should have taken long ago is not a pleasant one, either.

On the one hand it will mean a strictly regulated domestic economy—a government which will tell you all of the "shalls"—and even more of the "shall nots." A government of tax confiscation, a government of continued deficits, a government of price fixing, a government of production schedules,—in short, the destruction of free enterprise. These things will not of necessity be the free choice of government—no matter what party will be in

(Continued on Page 48)

Burlington Mills Corp.

The income account of Burlington Mills Corp. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, compares as follows:

Year ended Dec. 31,	1938	1937
Net sales	\$27,196,409	\$27,319,509
Cost of sales	23,753,090	24,291,893
Expenses	1,256,170	1,406,728
Depreciation and obsoles	567,539	511,605
Oper. profit	\$1,619,610	\$1,109,283
Other income	149,407	104,243
Gross income	\$1,769,017	\$1,213,526
Other charges	200,141	300,945
Profit	\$1,568,876	\$912,581
Fed. Inc. tax	252,332	163,543
Surtax on undistributed profits	66,677	13,500
Profit	\$1,249,867	\$735,538
Minor int.	10,047	19,943
Net profit	\$1,239,820	\$715,595
Earned per share common	\$2.27	\$1.41
No. of shares	545,632	545,632

The condensed balance sheet of Burlington Mills Corp., and subsidiaries, as at Dec. 31, 1938, compares as follows:

ASSETS		1938	1937
As at Dec. 31,			
Cash		\$696,450	\$600,168
Cash val. life ins.		33,642	20,453
Accts. rec.		2,005,873	4,021,782
Sundry debtors		196,750	69,996
Inventory		5,789,655	3,194,459
Cur. assets		\$8,722,370	\$7,906,858
Investments		187,328	213,000
Receivables, not current		189,249	50,371
*Fixed assets		6,616,497	6,274,452
Defer. charges		278,382	268,637
Total assets		\$15,993,826	\$14,713,318

LIABILITIES		1938	1937
Notes payable			\$1,000,000
Accts. payable		\$1,362,441	875,936
Other pays., etc.		577,517	378,026
Accrued subs. div.			6,125
Note install.		125,000	17,457
Mortg. install.		10,000	10,000
Prior years tax and conting		269,172	175,000
Fed. tax, etc.		323,696	177,043
Cur. liabilities		\$2,667,826	\$2,639,587
5% serial notes			2,000,000
4% sink. fund debts		1,875,000	
3% prom. notes		1,000,000	
6% 1st mortg.		65,000	75,000
Deferred profit		42,394	
Res. for credit loss		100,000	100,000
Notes payable			30,551
Minor interest			275,000
†Common stock		545,632	545,632
Capital surplus		8,288,300	8,331,953
Earned surplus		1,409,674	715,595
Total liabilities		\$15,993,826	\$14,713,318

*Less depreciation.

†Represented by 545,632 shares, \$1 par.

Tennessee Cotton Carnival

Dyersburg, Tenn.—The annual West Tennessee Cotton Carnival will be held here for three days starting June 7. J. U. Overall, Jr., president of the cotton association announces. The coronation ceremony will be held at the stadium the night of June 7 and the queen's ball is held Friday night, June 9, when Miss West Tennessee will be chosen. There will be a junior pageant parade, a grand parade and a children's parade.

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The Economic Outlook

(Continued from Page 46)

power—they will be the inescapable measures necessary in a highly restricted economy.

On the other hand, it will mean an economic war in every world market—one which we shall fight at first with dollars—and, human nature being what it is, one that he will in all probability ultimately fight with men. For make no mistake in believing that the envious desire of poverty-stricken nations elsewhere, under militaristic leadership, will long leave us unchallenged or uninsulted in the magnificent isolation of our great wealth.

The choice is not an easy one. Either we follow the long hard road of work, production, and saving—requiring at every stage tolerance from every class of our citizens; requiring of business that we put aside profits *now* that free enterprise may live for our children; requiring of labor that it work shoulder to shoulder with capital; requiring of government that it serve, rather than *subject*, the people, or we become a regimented people—the ultimate destiny of our present path. Down it lies enslavement of freedom, impoverishment of initiative, the death of democracy, and, perhaps, the destruction of civilization.

The first way involves a restoration of respect for "the promises men live by." It means recapture voluntarily of old-fashioned ideas of work, thrift, debt payment, of caring for one's own dependents. That will be a hard road for a "soft" America, far from its frontier days, to follow. Dictators make their peoples follow hard roads—with none of the rewards which come from self-denial in a freeland.

In an autocracy our progress down the path of inflation and regimentation might in some measure be ameliorated by decree, hard as that might be. But in our democracy, where government is now so largely by demagoguery, the course is apt to be disguised by further inflationary measures. The savings of the people in life insurance and other forms, will first be siphoned off, and in the end will come the debasement of all monetary and economic standards, and the consequent destruction of the so-called "high standards of living" for the average man.

Here and there along this road repeated injections of inflationary measures will bring a semblance of prosperity. It will seem for a while that after all there is something to magic. But in the end the inevitable misery of the people will make them here, as elsewhere in the world, easy victims of regimentation.

In these brief periods of inflation and induced temporary prosperity many people will thrill to the thought that we are a great nation, secure in an abundance of material things, but so long as we debase our currency, borrow from the future, and live under a government by demagoguery we shall be in a fool's paradise.

Happily the power of choice—the responsibility to choose—is ours—it belongs to few but free Americans. The preservation of that right to choose is almost the only privilege worthwhile in a world threatened by totalitarianism in one form or another. Be willing to live for no other purpose than to preserve it.

Progress Will Not Be Stopped

One bright spot appears in this otherwise dark outlook.

Progress will not stop while this process of political adjustment goes on. There seems to be no limit to human ingenuity. The early years of this century saw the economic impetus of the automobile, more recently the radio and other developments have opened new fields to industry. Around the corner is—not prosperity—but television and other marvels of science. In the coming decades industrial chemistry with its enlarged use of farm products, and all the vast possibilities of research and applied science will doubtless make outstanding contributions to human needs, enlarging the fields of industry. To that extent we may find impetus to carry through some of the artificial problems created by poor government. In the end, though, our sustained forward progress will depend on what we do to preserve democracy—not the democracy of politicians—but true equality of opportunity and freedom of development for these new enterprises of man's scientific progress.

What we Americans must decide is where we *want* to go. Probably 75 per cent of business men think a change in national administration would solve all problems. It might help start us in the general direction of a solution—but making certain of security and freedom and happiness in this country is far more than a political undertaking—in fact my judgment is that the less politics and government have to do with it the quicker we'll get there and the better job we'll do. In fact, we seem no longer to be given a free choice of clear cut party policies when we go to the polls. Republicans and Democrats, as parties, believe alike more in demagoguery than in democracy these days. There is no sure dependency as to what we might expect by blindly following either party—it is time to select men more than measures or parties.

But the job has got to be done—it's a job for work and not for wishful thinking, or hopeful cussing. We've found it is not a job for dreamers—they've failed. Apparently it is not a job for hardboiled "practical" business men—they're too self-engrossed. Whose, then, is this job? I think I can tell you and to try and do so is my only objective today.

Job for Forgotten Man

It is the job of a forgotten man—a fellow who combined the qualities of realism and practical idealism is needed for the work—the man who is a citizen *first*—and a business man—a farmer, a doctor, a lawyer, a worker, a producer *next*—in short, a *patriot*.

He used to be called "self-respecting"—but relief changed that for we've *all* been on relief for six years. He used to be called "law-abiding"—but he began, with prohibition, to disrespect the law—and it has been no great job to increase that disrespect since the multiplicity of statutes and judicial interpretation restricted areas formerly left to the choice of the individual.

He was called "God-fearing" too—this forgotten man. This quality remains to some degree—latent perhaps in the face of the modern cynicism and skepticism which has resulted from the self-sufficiency of a people who have lective self-reliance, to do this without statute. Let's

(Continued on Page 52)



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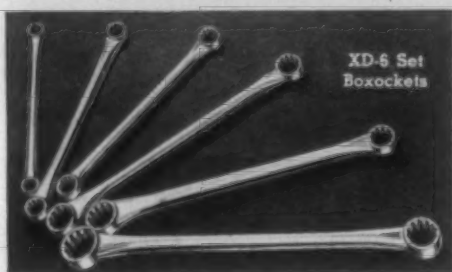
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Important Changes Announced in Methods Of Publishing ASTM Standards

Important modifications are to be made, according to an announcement from the headquarters of the American Society for Testing Materials, in the methods of publishing the society's standard specifications and tests. These changes are to become effective November, 1939. The major change is to combine the Book of Standards (issued triennially) and the Book of Tentative Standards (issued annually). These changes which also embody numerous advantages are necessary because of the great growth of A. S. T. M. standardization work.

All of the 870 A. S. T. M. standards are in widespread use in many branches of industry and commerce. Each is available, and will continue to be in separate pamphlet form and the standards have been issued in triennially published books of standards with an annual volume giving the so-called tentative standards and tests.

The new method of publication will be to issue the standards and tentative standards collectively in one triennial publication, divided into three parts: Part I, Metals; Part II, Non-Metallic Materials—Constructional; and Part II, Non-Metallic Materials—General. Publication of new and revised tentative standards in the annual *Proceedings*, Part I, will be discontinued; the *Proceedings* including both committee reports and papers (about 1300 pages double-column format) will be bound in one volume. The publication of the annual Book of Tentative Standards will be discontinued entirely. (The November, 1938, edition is thus the last one to be issued.)

In the two years between triennial publication of the new book, supplements to each of three parts will be issued, containing revisions and new or revised standards and tentative standards for that year. Since these books will be appreciably larger than the present supplements and will have permanent reference value, they will be bound in cloth. The volume on Methods of Chemical Analysis of Metals published in 1936 will be continued as a separate publication.

Further details of the publication plan can be obtained from the Headquarters of the Society, Philadelphia, Pa., including sales prices which have been established for the new Book of Standards, 1940-41 Supplements, and the annual *Proceedings*.

Brazil's Cotton Crop Shows Decline

Washington.—Present indications are that Brazil will harvest a cotton crop of 1,877,000 bales (478 pounds each) during the 1938-1939 season, according to a cable received in the foreign agricultural service of the Department of Agriculture from the American consulate general in Rio de Janeiro. A crop of this size would represent a decline of about 10 per cent from the record 1937-38 crop, but it still represents an increase of about 47 per cent over the average crop for the five years ended with 1936-37.

The estimate for the 1938-39 crop, says the foreign agricultural service, is preliminary and may be reduced somewhat, especially if climatic conditions in Southern Brazil should become unfavorable during the balance of the picking season in that region. Cotton production in Brazil has shown a marked upward trend in recent years,

the 1937-38 crop having amounted to 2,075,000 bales, compared with the average of 1,281,000 bales for the five years ended with 1936-37.

Cotton is grown in two distinct regions in Brazil, the more important district being in Southern Brazil and the other in Northeastern Brazil. The planting and harvesting dates in these two regions differ. In Southern Brazil, the planting period is September through November and the harvesting period from February through May. In Northeastern Brazil, the bulk of the planting takes place in February, March and April, and harvesting in the September-November period.

Production record for past several seasons is as follows:

Seasons	Bales
1932-33	480,709
1933-34	1,013,655
1934-35	1,328,345
1935-36	1,757,246
1936-37	1,824,099
5-Year Average	1,280,811
1937-38	2,074,772
1938-39	1,876,908

Labor Can Not Be Best Utilized With Inefficient Machines

The Industrial Committee Number One, says J. E. Sirrine & Co. of Greenville, S. C., has made its recommendation for a 32½ cents minimum hourly wage in all textile plants. This is an increase of 30 per cent over the existing minimum and it is probable that an additional increase will be made in October.

This recommendation is, in effect, another fixed factor added to the already predetermined bases for cotton, power, transportation and selling. Any limitation such as this tends to reduce profit being made by existing operations and makes it necessary that each plant be as efficient in all departments as its most modern competitor.

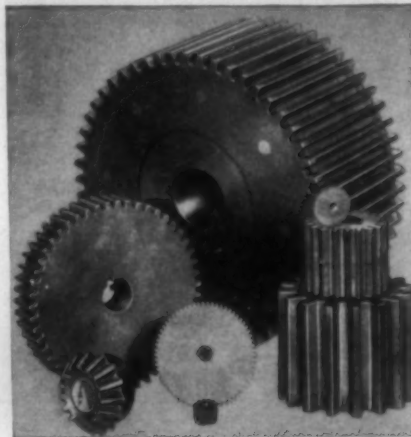
It is obvious that increases in labor prices call for better utilization of labor in order that costs may be held in line. This labor cannot best be utilized with inefficient machines or methods.

A close and critical study by trained observers may uncover many opportunities for saving, and any saving is an added profit. It may be that an additional investment in machinery will be necessary, or it may be that only a change in manufacturing methods will be required.

Westinghouse Electric First Quarter Net \$2,356,150

Report of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and subsidiaries for quarter ended March 31, 1939, shows net profit of \$2,356,150 after depreciation, federal income taxes, etc., equivalent under the participating provisions of the shares, to 88 cents a share on combined 79,974 shares of 7% (par \$50) preferred and 2,592,155 shares (par \$50) of common stock.

This compares with net profit of \$2,031,230, equal after quarterly preferred dividend requirements, to 75 cents a share on common stock in March quarter of previous year.



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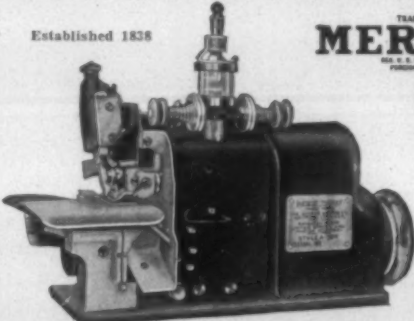
for conditioning, softening and twist-setting of carded and combed grey yarns, mercerized, dyed and bleached yarns . . . Laurel Emulsions and Softeners, when applied over roller troughs on cone winders, quilling frames, or twisters, will produce even running yarns.

Let us suggest the right Laurel Emulsion or Softener for your purpose . . . and the best method of application. Shall we have our representative call?

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SPECIAL REPORTS

Fall River, Mass.

Greenville, S. C.

The Economic Outlook

(Continued from Page 49)

attained a degree of development in the fields of science, transportation, and communication not before known.

He was called "self-reliant"—this citizen whose forebearers pushed back a wilderness and developed a continent—built a nation.

They asked no special favors—used no "pressure" group action in their politics. There are many other synonyms for their outstanding characteristics, but these are a nearly complete description—self-reliant, law-abiding, self-respecting, God-fearing.

It may be demoralizing, but it is fair, nevertheless, to say that these qualities have atrophied and lost their usefulness in large measure from disuse in recent years. Their restoration is the primary requisite for the difficult task ahead of our nation—and business men must be about that restoration quickly.

Begin Reform At Home

The place to begin is with ourselves—it involves at the beginning the question of attitude—an honest answer to the question—Do I, as a business man, want to get the United States on an even keel again, and, if so, what can I do to help? Stifle the impulse to answer "shoot all politicians"—answer first as to your own sense of social responsibility. I'm not talking about wages and hours, or social security or anything of that character—rather whether you regard it more important first to operate under rules of fair play a business which makes an honest product, sold at a fair price, and gives employment in doing so, or whether your first objective is to show a larger profit each year than the year before.

Profits are pretty well cared for now by the tax gatherer—you might as well forget them for a while.

In answering this question consider whether you are a fair competitor—do you take advantage of your competition to run three shifts when you know a majority of the plants have agreed to two shifts? Do you expect each successive year to see you do a larger volume and earn larger profits at the expense of competition?

In the field of employee relations do you expect them to take the first loss when sales stop and production ceases? Do you believe they should share with you in an earning over and beyond a fair capital return and provision for losses and replacements?

If you can not answer these questions to yourself, honestly, from the enlightened viewpoint of modern thinking, you are not a patriot—you will not be much help in the battle to save America.

But if you are willing to be a fair, honest competitor and a just, generous employer, without too selfishly seeking unreasonable profit, your leadership will save America.

No complicated or intricate social philosophy or creed is involved—it is not even unselfish in the long run—it is simply a matter of getting first things first again in this country.

Purging of Ranks

There will have to be some purging in the ranks of business—and business ought to have the guts, the col-

make our trade associations effective—either by force of opinion, or, for the unco-operative member, by whatever weapon he feels most quickly—but keep the government out of it as far as our present involved status permits. Just make it impossible for the “chiseler” to live.

Next, give time to politics—reclaim the abdicated privileges of citizenship—let it be a first thing first, not incidental to making money, but *before* you make any money so as to restore to permanent health a condition in which we *can* earn and our children *can* earn.

Do more than send telegrams to Washington when your trade association secretary asks you to help—more than donations to the candidate you hope is weak enough to yield to your control if elected, regardless of whether your request is for the common good.

Make a knowledge of the past and present of all local, state, and national officials your business—not now and then, but *every day*—make every business man of your acquaintance do the same thing—beat the politician at his own game—you are smarter than he is if you work as hard as he does—and you can make more money today saving taxes than any way I know.

Do not fail to be fair in your political views. You can't stop *all* taxes—you can't do without *all* government—as some business men now and then seem to think should be done.

But if business men sit in, collectively, in the game of politics they'll soon find out enough tricks from old deals and new deals to change the picture.

Make Elections a Challenge

Don't say you can't do it—only a thoroughly aroused citizenship was responsible for defeating all of the “purge” elections last year. Make every election a challenge—a challenge to do the right thing—the best thing for your city, your county, your state, your nation. Organize your local business group—have every employer keep his employees registered and informed—keep your interest in politics a first thing first.

Educate the public—never was American business in

a better position. It has a clean slate. The public knows an overwhelming majority of business men are honest and fair. They don't believe the lies they've been told that all business—especially big business—is bad. Business now occupies the most favored position in American life—that of the underdog. The abuse of business as a whole has been so marked, so unfair, so harmful to the average citizen that he himself resents the attacks made on business. That psychology must be capitalized—the public must and ought to be kept informed. Given full and fair facts, John Q. Public is the best friend of business. By the time we do these things we'll be getting some place—we're patriots again—we've purged our ranks—we've set ourselves to watch on the politicians—we're informing the public of the facts—it's just that simple.

But you say—how can I do it? Only by making it a creed—only by a burning realization that it is no longer “the other fellow's job”—only by a rebirth of the matchless frontier spirit—only by the hope for a restoration of hardy national character—only as one friend said to me—by keeping “a cool head and warm feet”—only by putting “first things first”—by making your part in saving America the unselfish objective of your life.

You could go, as I hope to do this summer, and stand on the meadows of Runnymede, where the Great Magna Charta of the English-speaking people was wrung from an unwilling King John—or you may stand at Yorktown, or Valley Forge, or at Gettysburg and remember that at all of these places your forbears were “putting first things first”, and that from them came your freedom.

Shall you fail in circumstances which, though less dramatic, are the more insidious, to hand this heritage untarnished to your children.

Let me commend to you the words of a distinguished statesman of Georgia:

“He who lets his country die, dies himself and all things dying, curse him. He who saves his country, saves himself, saves all things and all things saved do bless him.”

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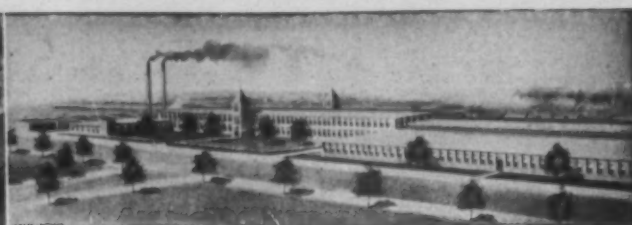
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THE KEEVER STARCH CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO



Visiting the Mills

Intimate Glimpses of Activities in Southern Textile Plants and the Men Who Own and Operate Them.

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

NORTH CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Highland Park Manufacturing Company, No. 1 and No. 3

To one who visited these mills years ago when little thought was given to order and cleanliness, the improvements made in recent years is little short of miraculous. The spinning room at No. 3 is really a show place—one of the prettiest and cleanest, and the work running nicely with hardly anyone working. In fact, I hunted and hunted for just one end down, and never found it.

Same way in the weave room, although the work is mostly colored; the only looms stopped were getting warps tied on and were rearing to go. Superintendent Arthur Jarrett says he has the best overseers in the textile industry, and that everybody works together for best results. He says no one man can claim that he "did it all," and that even the sweepers helped to make a complete renovation, bringing the plant up to its present high class condition which all are so proud of.

Not only the mill, but the village has been remodeled and paint has been used freely toward making homes more attractive. Altogether, this section of Charlotte is really pretty now.

There's a nice park nearby, good schools and churches well attended, and everybody seems friendly and happy.

It has been some little time since the writer made her annual visit, but the memory of a hearty welcome and extended courtesies will never be forgotten.

Officials and Key Men, Highland Park Mills

President and treasurer, H. Horace Johnston; manager and secretary, T. W. Church, Jr.; general superintendent, Arthur S. Jarrett. L. W. Green has been promoted to superintendent carding and spinning, Mills No. 1 and No. 3. T. S. Crowe is overseer carding and spinning No. 1, which is being started up on rayon.

C. C. Wilson is day carder and W. E. Hopper night carder in No. 3. W. D. Armstrong day spinner and E. R. Lawing night spinner; L. A. Marshall second hand in warping; C. H. Ogden, drawing in and beaming with C. V. Jones, second hand.

W. B. Shannon, overseer weaving and slashing; L. K. Jones and A. L. Sides, second hands.

R. B. Dawkins, night overseer weaving; R. H. Turner and J. L. Rice, second hands. T. M. Brown, overseer on third shift weaving. C. W. Leister, overseer cloth room, with T. A. Plyler, second hand.

I. B. McKeown, master mechanic, assisted by A. L. Smithon, day line and W. A. Hinson at night. J. L. Beaver, dyer and chemist; S. M. Yandle, second hand in No. 3 and H. M. Yandle in No. 1 dyeing.

Second hands in slashing—R. L. Shue, first shift; R. M. Horne, second shift; and J. E. Fisher, third shift. D. H. Anderson, production manager. L. H. Pope, M. L. Brackett and others are among the live wires.

CLEARWATER, S. C.

The Seminole Mills

This is one of the most delightfully interesting textile plants in the South, with just about the liveliest bunch of young men running things that has been my good lot to find. I believe this is the very first mill in the South to go entirely on rayon, and they run it all the way through without a bit of cotton in it. Carding, spinning, weaving—and these young men have mastered the art and have good running work and a fine finished product—various styles for dress goods.

Superintendent Sam F. Winsper is still single; lives in the lovely superintendents home, where a capable colored woman comes each morning to cook his meals and keep his house in order. She does a good job of it, too. I know, because I was a dinner guest there, and did I enjoy it? If anyone ever gets blue, he should take time to visit Mr. Winsper. He gave me a lovely chintz pillow top, which had been finished by Clearwater Manufacturing Company, nearby.

Mr. Winsper must have "hand picked" his overseers, for every one of them is imbued with the same dynamic force and enthusiasm that drives him. The job that is supposed to be impossible is the kind these young men like to tackle, and they have conquered every obstacle so far in the manufacture of their rayon products.

B. W. Baker is carder; C. H. Busbee, spinner; P. J. Guinn, weaver; Sam Corley, cloth room; Gus Rhoden,

master mechanic; J. C. McPherson, designer; Arthur Pilkington, assistant designer; B. F. Gunnels, office manager.

All honor to these young men for the wonderful things they have accomplished with rayon. Cotton may be "King," but rayon is undoubtedly "Queen."

AUGUSTA, GA.

Sibley and Enterprise Company

I don't think I've ever been to Augusta that some one hadn't just been drowned. This time they fished a poor old man out who seemed to have been friendless and homeless, except for favors bestowed by the Salvation Army; guess the poor soul was desperate, and only the Father in Heaven could understand.

Recently four or five young men from Bath and Clearwater were drowned when their car turned over into a 30-foot canal and pinned them under, bringing heartaches to relatives and friends.

Found our friend Frank Dennis here as general superintendent; for some years he had been superintendent for the Shuford chain of mills at Granite Falls, N. C., where he made many friends.

J. T. Fryen is superintendent at Sibley, and W. E. Rambow is superintendent at Enterprise, my favorite spot in Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. Rambow have hosts of friends all over the Carolinas. Both are delightful people whom it is good to know.

Mr. Rambow is thoroughly in love with his work and interested in all who work for him; consequently all pull together for results and everything runs smoothly. Ed Harmon is overseer carding; M. B. Baldwin, overseer spinning and spooling; B. F. Pennington, overseer weaving; G. D. Rankin, overseer cloth room.

A Plant Not Listed

There's another textile plant of some kind in Augusta—I believe it is "Riverside," where only the pure in heart can get a ticket inside. But my good friend C. W. Phillips is there, and I'm going to hunt that place up real soon. Saw him at Greenville during the Exposition and he told me of his country home just out of Augusta, where Mrs. Phillips has frying size chickens and other goods' things generally found in a first-class country home. Sure I'm going to find that place.

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.

Anchor Mills—O. L. Wagstaff, Superintendent

This mill has over 12,000 spindles and makes superior knitting yarns, employing quite a few people. During the seven years he has been here, Superintendent Wagstaff has made many improvements and is still at it.

Three new Chattahoochee dyeing vats and one driver are now being installed in the dyehouse, where J. S. Baker is the new overseer, succeeding H. Troutman, who went to Statesville. Mr. Baker seems to be full of vim and vigor, and Mr. Wagstaff thinks he will make things hum around his particular department.

Found the same efficient and likeable overseers in the mill and their departments were exceptionally clean and

orderly. H. G. Reynolds is in charge of carding, and W. L. Dawkins in spinning.

The village houses have recently been repainted and re-covered and make a very nice appearance. Altogether, Huntersville is a nice little town, and the mill and village are among its best assets.

ARLINGTON, S. C.

Victor Monaghan Co. (Apalache Plant)

If you want to see something strikingly beautiful, drive to this spot out from Greer, in the spring when thrift is in bloom. Thrift looks exactly like the old woods pink, but blooms more profusely—probably because cultivated. Anyhow, it makes lovely borders and beds, pink and white.

This mill is on print cloth with C. W. Pettit, superintendent. There are 20,176 spindles and 500 looms. Overseers and other key men are W. A. Ballew, Isaac D. R. Bogan, J. P. Broom, C. L. Cleveland, M. L. Crane, G. W. Curry, S. M. Farmer, D. C. Green, W. O. Holliday, W. W. Marchant and others.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.

Mooresville Cotton Mills—Where the Famous Moor Towels and Other Specialties Are Manufactured

It would be easier to tell what they don't make than to tell what they do; the variety goes all the way from sheer dainty curtain material, dress goods, awnings, suitings, pants good, towels—the famous "Moor" brand, beautiful and durable reversible bath mats and other goods too numerous to mention. There's a dye plant, bleachery, finishing and sanforizing machinery.

These mills have around 44,000 spindles and 1,400 looms. The officials, superintendents and overseers are as fine, efficient and upright citizens as can be found, and the operatives, generally, are exceptionally high type. Mooresville Mill girls are known far and wide for their grace and beauty.

Miss Tillie Parker Norman, who for some years has been at the office window to greet and welcome visitors and give desired information, recently became the bride of Mr. Pat Warren, prominent official of Burlington Silk Mill (Gloria Mills), Johnson City, Tenn., and has gone to that city.

Miss Virginia Edmiston, who has been stenographer for her father, E. E. Edmiston, master mechanic, has been promoted to the general office to fill the vacancy left by "Miss Tillie" and bids fair to becoming just as popular with the public.

Phil Monroe, a young man in Superintendent Gunter's office, was my escort and assistant while in Mooresville, and to say that he is thoroughly efficient is putting it mildly. He puts all that he has and is into the task of the moment, and makes a success of it in short order. His desk companion is one of those cute little bull dogs that looks as if his nose had been smashed in with a battering ram, and he likes those who like Phil.

W. W. Evans (Dad) is still in charge of the roller shop and still a Bible student; he has read the Bible through more times than he knows.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; 390 S. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Blörs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C. Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., S. L. Diggle, Jr., 522 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Sleever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1546 Stanford Place, Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Phone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Phone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Dana H. Alexander, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Geo. B. Moore, Box 481, Phone 822, Spartanburg, S. C.; Boyce L. Estes, Box 325, Phone 469, LaGrange, Ga. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Bonded Service Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; Farmers Bonded Warehouse, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Southern Tape Agent: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents: Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. O'Neill, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DIEHL MG. CO., Elizabethport, N. J. Textile Dept., P. N. Thorpe & Co., 267 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., 127 Trinity Ave., S. G. Boyd; Dallas, Tex., 2nd Unit Santa Fe Bldg., Olin Duff.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.

DRAKE CORP., Norfolk, Va.

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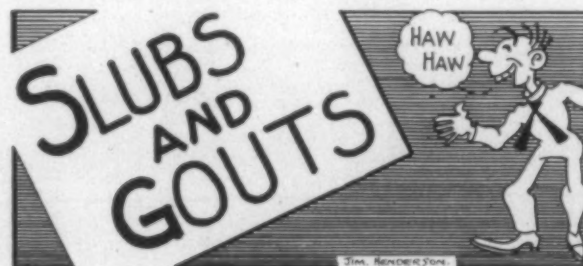
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Puzzled Sharecropper

Ike Blue, a farmer who had spent all of his adult life as a share cropper, and who knew little or nothing about any other kind of life, decided to quit the farm. His cousin, who worked in a mill about 20 miles away, got Ike a job in the mill and told him to come to work on Monday morning.

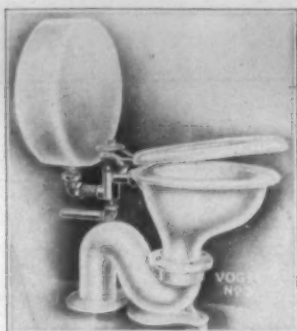
When Ike got to town that morning he went to the superintendent's office and was told to go to work in the dyehouse, which happened to be doing long chain dyeing at the time.

Ike walked into the dyehouse and stood looking around with a puzzled expression on his face. Noticing this, the dyehouse foreman walked up and said, "Well, do you think you can handle the job all right?"

"Well, I don't know," replied Ike, "I think I could do the work all right, but what in the heck would I do with my share of them dern strings?"

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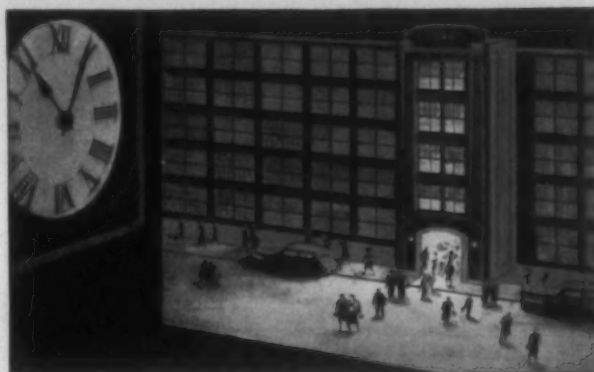
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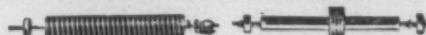
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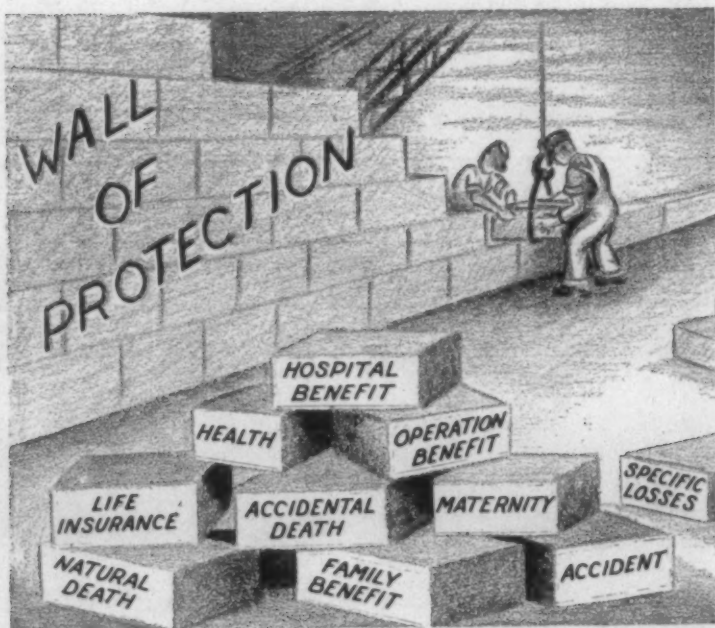
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